

The Outlook

JANUARY 31, 1917

Offices, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York

Ian Hay's "The First Hundred Thousand" has been more widely read in English-speaking countries than any other narrative of soldier life in camp and trench. His novels also are as well known in America as in England. Captain John Hay Beith (Ian Hay's name in private life) has written, under the title "Getting Together," a discussion between imagined typical Englishmen and Americans about the relations of Great Britain and the United States and the feeling of their peoples toward one another. It is readable, full of humor, and yet serious and admirable in spirit. It will appear in The Outlook next week.—THE EDITORS.

THE WEEK

THE STORY OF THE WAR: THE GERMAN RAIDER AND HER PRIZES

Admiration need not be stinted for the achievement of the German raider which captured probably about twenty merchant ships, most of them British, but two or three French, one Norwegian (presumably carrying contraband), and one Japanese. As reported here last week, the Japanese, Hudson Maru, was sent into Pernambuco with many prisoners. Later came the astonishing news that the Yarrowdale had been navigated by a German prize crew into a German port, Swinemünde, in Pomerania. What makes this last exploit so notable as to be comparable in sea annals with the story of the German cruiser Emden is that the prize crew consisted of only sixteen Germans, while the prisoners who were kept in subjection by this crew numbered four hundred and sixty-nine men. The Yarrowdale, according to the German reports, carried the crews of one Norwegian and seven English ships and a large cargo of captured war material and foodstuffs. With the exception of the Hudson Maru and the Yarrowdale, all ships captured are supposed to have been sunk at sea.

The incident is more sensational and adventurous than important, so far as the large issues of war are concerned. The raider which did all this damage has been called the Moewe II, but whether it is actually that Moewe which formerly sent the Appam into an American port or another vessel is uncertain. There is no doubt that it ran the British blockade successfully under the guise and flag of a Scandinavian ship. The wonder is that more such raiders have not passed the British blockade in the North Sea, for the extent of the seas which must be watched is enormous and the possibility of deception is great. It is stated that no fewer than forty thousand vessels, not including war-ships and auxiliaries, last year passed through the British patrol across the Channel from Dover, and that in this transport and travel service only three were lost in six months, while over seven million men have been transported across the Channel in defiance of German submarines. When we consider that this is but one small part of Great Britain's watch-dog duty, the fact that a single raider escapes and captures British ships at a distance is unimportant. Furthermore, official statements from Great Britain show that, while the number of British ships sunk or captured by the enemy is large taken by itself, it is inconsiderable in proportion to the total amount of British shipping, which has not diminished but grown in volume during the war through the rapid pushing of ship-building operations.

Questions of international law of importance grow out of the recent captures in the raids near South America. One such question is as to the rights of merchant vessels carrying a gun or guns for defensive purposes. That merchant ships have a right to arm for defense is undeniable, yet the Germans maintain that under the conditions of submarine warfare any armament implies a purpose of offense, and that all ships with guns mounted

both fore and aft are open to that charge. This our own Government does not admit, and, despite its inclination at one time to frown upon any arming for defense, its written record at least upholds the practice. The question is likely to come up in connection with the presence of American citizens among the crews of British merchant ships recently captured. Some of these Americans, it is believed, are now prisoners in Germany, taken there by the Yarrowdale. Their status and their right to protection from their own Government and to their personal liberty are involved. It is to be hoped that their rights as citizens will be firmly maintained by the American Government.

WAR INCIDENTS OF THE WEEK

During the week ending January 24 there was continued activity in the campaign in northern Rumania, although nothing decisive resulted. General von Mackensen is clearly striving to turn the east (or left) flank of the Russian forces on the Sereth River. With this in view, he is occupying islands in the Danube, and appears to be moving towards a crossing of the Danube into Bessarabia. Directly on the Sereth River the Russians on January 19 lost the town of Nanesti, after a severe fight. This place is important because it is a strong bridge-head position on the river. In other respects the Russians seem to have held their own and to have attacked the enemy as well as to have defended their position.

A statement published in Berlin asserts that two hundred thousand prisoners of war have been taken in the Rumanian campaign.

Again there has been activity on the Verdun front, but all German attacks were repulsed without the breaking of any French line. The attack was on the right bank of the Meuse not far from Douaumont.

In a sea fight between German and British destroyers in the North Sea on January 24 each side admits the loss of one ship. Holland despatches say that several German destroyers were disabled and many officers and men killed.

A terrible accident occurred in London on January 19, when a chemical plant in which munitions were being manufactured exploded, apparently as the result of an accidental fire. It is stated that fifty were killed and one hundred injured. Although the frightful explosion was heard all over London and the time was just when audiences were assembling in theaters and other places, no panic took place, and the behavior of the people at large is described as cool and self-possessed.

MEXICAN MOVEMENTS

When the recent order for mustering out 25,000 additional Guardsmen from the Mexican border has been fulfilled, there will be but 50,000 members of the militia left on the border.

Probably most, and perhaps all, of that remaining number can hope to get home if the Pershing expedition is withdrawn from Mexico. As we go to press there are reports of northward movements of Pershing's outposts, and of other indications that the expedition may soon fall back to Columbus.

Though the regulars with General Pershing are doing something to protect life and property in their immediate vicinity, and their withdrawal might leave this region unprotected against brigandage, they could be much more useful patrolling the border, and thus relieving many Americans in the National Guard whose continued presence in the Southwestern deserts means inconvenience to themselves and to their families, and no small economic loss to the communities which supplied these citizen soldiers.

Whatever achievements may be claimed for the four months of conferences by the American-Mexican joint commission are not in the realm of materiality. The final dissolution of the joint commission found nothing palpable accomplished. The situation at the end was what it was when we accepted Carranza's proposal to discuss the relations between his country and ours, which were near the breaking-point after the battle at Carrizal.

One real result of the conferences, however, may be the better understanding of the American position which may now lie in Carranza's mind, and the development of three trained experts on Mexican affairs now at the disposal of our Government. Few Americans can now be much better informed on Mexico than our three commissioners. We hope that their expert knowledge will be utilized in the future. If the conduct of our National affairs with Mexico is conducted by men who understand that country and her people, it will be a pleasant exception to the general rule of American diplomacy in the past.

A WAY TO HELP MEXICO

Most of us in this country who have been watching Mexico's long struggle to work out her own salvation would be glad to help her if we knew how. But many of us have been discouraged by finding that one after another of the suggestions offered for the improvement of Mexico's condition have either been impracticable or have had behind them some ulterior motive for the benefit of some narrow group. It is a pleasure to make public the following brief résumé of the plan suggested by the Committee for the Study of Educational Conditions in Mexico, because it seems to be both practicable and wise.

This Committee is made up of a number of well-known American educators and public men, who came together voluntarily because of their mutual interest in Mexico. Some of them are: Professor John Bassett Moore, former adviser to the State Department; President Judson, of Chicago University; Mr. Theodore H. Price; President Goodnow, of Johns Hopkins University; Mr. Arthur W. Page, editor of the "World's Work;" President Charles W. Dabney, of the University of Cincinnati, Chairman of the Committee; and last, but not least, Professor Leo S. Rowe, of the University of Pennsylvania and the University of Mexico, an eminent authority on Latin-American affairs.

This Committee has just published a report prepared under its direction by Dr. George B. Winton, of Vanderbilt University, with some assistance from Professor Andrés Osuna, Carranza's Director of Public Education, who, by the way, was educated largely in the United States.

Most of the report is a highly interesting and valuable survey of the history of education in Mexico, so non-technical and so humanly interesting that it ought to be read widely by laymen. But most important are the Committee's conclusions. Some of these are:

The efforts of the Mexican people to gain democracy "have failed of their ends largely because the people have been without learning and without true leaders.

"Organized public opinion and the free discussion of political affairs, so necessary to free government, cannot exist where the masses of the people are ignorant.

"The best thing the friends of Mexico can do at the present time is to prepare to assist her in educating her people.

"We find that the Mexicans are eager to educate their chil-

dren, and will gladly accept any guidance or assistance we may be able to give them in establishing schools.

"Mexico has no college or university of the modern type. She needs intelligent leaders, but she has no institution to train them. One of the best possible things, therefore, that could be done in Mexico while helping her to start her elementary, agricultural, and industrial schools, would be to give her an independent college of the type of Robert College of Constantinople." By independent, it is explained, is meant a college "on a foundation approved by the people and the friends of Mexico, but independent of both Church and State control."

Universal education for the Mexicans would raise the standard of public intelligence so that the people would no longer be easily duped by the false appeals of demagogues. And the creation of an independent college such as Robert College would provide the sort of wise, unselfish, and courageous leaders of public opinion that would be a further protection against the wiles of the sort of unscrupulous politicians who have led astray more than one genuine popular movement for democracy and better government in Mexico.

The inception of this plan for an American university in Mexico is perhaps to be found in a fine-spirited and suggestive article by Dr. Dabney entitled "A Star of Hope for Mexico," which appeared in *The Outlook* for March 22 last. The plan commends itself to Mexicans. A prominent Mexican official is now advocating a Robert College for Mexico from the lecture platform in this country.

THE FUNERAL OF ADMIRAL DEWEY

One of the most impressive ceremonies in recent American history was held in Washington on January 20. There, on that sunny winter day, in the presence of many citizens, the body of Admiral Dewey, hero of the Battle of Manila, a wise and brave American, a typical as well as a distinguished officer of the United States navy, senior naval officer of the world, was laid to rest after the Nation, through its official representatives and by the rites accorded to him by the navy, had paid its respect to the man. Before he died Admiral Dewey had expressed his wishes regarding his own funeral. He had said that he wanted the midshipmen of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis not to be ordered to attend his funeral in a body, but to be invited. So it was that these young men, preparing for the profession which Admiral Dewey had so adorned, were not only there as the Nation's guests but as the guests of Admiral Dewey. It was a squad of midshipmen that fired the volley over his grave.

As the bugle sounded taps in the name of the Nation bidding the Nation's faithful servant good-night, those who were present there—with the Nation's capital spread out before them, Washington Monument in the distance, and beyond it the Potomac, the whole scene full of reminders of the Nation's best traditions—could not fail to realize that in the man whom they were honoring American traditions had found a loyal exemplar. And among the men who joined in these ceremonies there was not one to whom the death of the Admiral had occasioned a greater personal as well as official loss than Secretary Daniels. As to his predecessors, so to him Admiral Dewey had been a wise counselor. It is the American way, the best way we think, that superior to any military chief should be the civil Government. So Secretary Daniels, the civilian, as with other civilians before him, was the Admiral's superior in authority, a non-expert and citizen in command over the expert and the naval hero. It was not the least of Admiral Dewey's virtues that he not only bowed to the will of the civil Government as thus expressed, not only believed in the principles of democracy which made him the subordinate of the civilian, though he outranked all other naval officers of the world, but also enabled him to become the close friend of his civil superior.

On another page we print some reminiscences of Admiral Dewey which we think will enable Americans not only to understand him better, perhaps, than they have understood him before, but to realize somewhat better than before the fine traditions of their own country, and, in particular, the fine traditions of the United States navy.

THE AMERICAN WEST INDIES

With the exchange on January 17 of treaty ratifications between the Danish and American Governments the Danish West Indies, consisting of the islands of St. Thomas, St. John, and Santa Cruz, passed to our sovereignty. They are now the American West Indies.

American sovereignty over them prevents them from falling into the possession of a great and possibly unfriendly Power, and thus becoming a menace to the United States as Heligoland in German possession has become a menace to England.

As the islands' chief value to us is strategic, it was not inappropriate that the day after they became American the Atlantic Fleet, consisting of thirty-two battle-ships, torpedo-boat destroyers, and auxiliaries, which since January 10 had been engaged in a "war game," should carry out maneuvers off St. Thomas before proceeding to Guantanamo, Cuba, for target practice and winter drills.

The island of St. Thomas, which is the most important of the three because of its harbor of Charlotte Amalie, lies thirty-eight miles east of Porto Rico; St. John, which is the smallest, is immediately east of St. Thomas; and Santa Cruz, which is the largest, being about nineteen miles long, is some forty miles south of the others.

On the three islands live about thirty-three thousand people, nine-tenths of whom are Negroes employed on sugar-cane plantations.

When the \$25,000,000 payment for the islands has been made, the American flag will appear there; until then the islands will remain under the administration of the Danish Governor-General.

CONGRESS: THE OLD ORDER DIES HARD

At this writing the second session of the Sixty-fourth Congress has been at work six weeks. It should have been at work eight weeks. Despite an imposing programme of legislative proposals, Congress took the usual fortnight's Christmas recess. On that programme were the customary appropriation bills, the railway legislation advocated by the President when the Eight-Hour Law was passed, the National Defense, Food Control, Conservation, Immigration, Porto Rican, Prohibition, Corrupt Practices, Export Trade, and new Taxation Bills.

What has this session accomplished? The Senate has passed one measure, the Immigration Bill, now in conference, and the House, having passed a little of the appropriation legislation and spent much time on the so-called "leak" investigation, now, despite Administration warnings, passes a Public Buildings Bill. By it Congress would appropriate some \$38,000,000 for the erection of public buildings, mostly post-offices.

What principles should govern such appropriations? According to the present Postmaster-General, no appropriations should be made where the postal receipts are less than \$15,000, or where the population of the community is less than five thousand. If this rule had been followed, very many of the items in the bill just passed would have been eliminated. The object of these indefensible items is perfectly plain, however. They mean just so many votes to insure Congressional re-elections and for trading purposes.

Few men in the House have been bold enough to stand against this sort of thing. Representative Frear, of Wisconsin, is one, and so is Representative Garner, of Texas. The latter recently said, as reported: "Federal buildings are being erected at a cost to the Government far in excess of the actual needs of the communities where they are located. Take Uvalde, my home town, for instance. We are putting up a post-office down there at a cost of \$60,000 when a \$5,000 building would be entirely adequate for our needs."

Just as long as Congressmen decide that the old "grab game" shall continue, just so long it doubtless will continue, unless one of four things happens: (1) unless the President vetoes such a measure as has just passed the House; (2) unless the President is given the power, as was proposed by resolution last winter, to veto specific items in appropriation measures; (3) unless appropriations for public buildings are made only on the request of the department interested; (4) unless public opinion compels the establishment of a commission of experts

to which the whole matter of recommendations for public buildings should be referred.

CONGRESS: CONSERVATION QUESTIONS

The effect of visits of the Presidents to Congress has often been noted in the acceleration of legislation, and the most recent visits of President Wilson to Congress were, as he admitted, to accelerate legislation concerning the conservation of our natural resources. The principal bills before Congress in this department have to do with the use of water power and with the assignment of oil lands.

Any water power legislation before Congress should be amenable to certain principles: no surrender of Federal ownership of water power sites or of Federal jurisdiction over them on all Government lands and navigable rivers; the encouragement of private development by granting security of tenure through ample leases; the preservation of the public right to take over the plant at the expiration of the lease; the requirement of full development and continuous operation, and of good service at just prices.

Many months ago Representative Ferris introduced a bill which has twice passed the lower house. Existing legislation allows only a revocable permit for the use of water power on the public domain. Engineers and financiers deemed this too hazardous a tenure. The Ferris Bill met the difficulty by proposing a lease for a definite term of fifty years. The bill was praised by capitalists and conservationists alike. But the substitute reported to the Senate, known as the Myers Bill, would encourage monopoly by permitting a corporation to take as many public water power sites as it pleases; under it the corporations could even fasten themselves upon the Grand Canyon of the Colorado. Moreover, the Myers Bill takes the care of the water powers in the National forests from the Forest Service in the Department of Agriculture and gives it to the Department of the Interior, thus entailing duplication and needless expense.

As to water power on navigable streams, the bill which came before the House of Representatives was also much less objectionable than the bill passed by the Senate and known as the Shields Bill. Ostensibly the Shields Bill provides for a method of restoring its own property to the public at the end of fifty years. But, in order to do this, the people would have to pay the unearned increment and to take over whole lighting systems of cities and manufacturing plants. There is thus a deadlock between the view of the House and the Senate conferees concerning the water power measures.

The third bill, sponsored by Senator Phelan, of California, and not yet passed, would give some forty thousand acres of "naval reserve" oil lands, valued at more than \$50,000,000, to private claimants. Many of these entrymen, it is said, are dummies for the great oil corporations. Opposition to this bill, as to the others, in the form in which all have been approved in the Senate, has come from conservationists, reinforced by the Navy Department. The fight for conservation is therefore more than ever varied and interesting, no matter how hard it may seem to be for the new order, as regards natural resources, to make itself felt in legislation.

THE MANN LAW UPHELD

What is known not only popularly but also legally as the White Slave Traffic Act made the traffic in girls for purposes of vice an offense against the Federal Government punishable by fine or imprisonment or both. Of that there has never been any doubt. What has been questioned and is now decided by the Supreme Court is, first, whether such an Act is constitutional, and, second, whether the Act applied to those cases of immorality which were not a part of an attempt to make money out of vice.

The United States Supreme Court has decided that the Act is constitutional, and it has, moreover, decided that it applies to all cases, whether commercialized or not, in which women are enticed or persuaded or forced across State lines for immoral purposes. In other words, it is just as much a violation of the Mann Act (as this law is known from its author) for a man to

seduce or entice a girl across State lines for his own pleasure as it would be for him to do it in order to make money out of the process.

There were three cases concerning which the opinion in favor of this law was drafted. Two of the cases were a matter of wide public comment three or four years ago—the Diggs and Caminetti cases. In none of these three cases was there an element of commercialized vice. It was objected that the law was not intended to apply to such cases, and also that, if it were, it would give opportunity for blackmail. The Supreme Court, in spite of the dissent of three of its justices, has decided that the meaning of the law includes such cases as these, and that whether it affords opportunity for blackmail does not come within the function of the Court to consider, as that is a purely legislative question.

The effect of the decision will be to make it impossible for the true white slave offenders to escape from the law's clutches by covering up evidence of money transactions. As for the danger of blackmail, we do not believe that it threatens so many innocent people as to make it imperative to weaken the law to the injury of the public and to the peril of hundreds and thousands of young women whom the law, as upheld by the Supreme Court, now protects.

WISE LIQUOR LEGISLATION PROPOSED

The Senate has passed, and there is now before the House, a bill whose purpose and provisions may be understood from the following quotation:

No letter, postal card, circular, newspaper, pamphlet, or publication of any kind containing any advertisement of spirituous, vinous, malted, fermented, or other intoxicating liquors of any kind, or containing a solicitation of any order or orders for said liquors, or any of them, shall be deposited in or carried by the mails of the United States, or be delivered by any postmaster or letter-carrier, when addressed or directed to any person, firm, corporation, or association or other addressee, at any place or point in any State or Territory of the United States at which it is by the law in force in the State or Territory at that time unlawful to advertise or solicit orders for such liquors, or any of them, respectively.

Such a bill is in entire accord with the spirit of the Webb-Kenyon Law, the law which places the Federal Government, through its control over inter-State commerce, behind the endeavors of the prohibition States to enforce the liquor laws upon their books. This law, it will be remembered, has just been sustained by the Supreme Court.

The proposed law represents another step forward in the direction of putting the Federal Government actively behind the efforts of the States to protect themselves. If history records that the States have sometimes attempted to nullify our Federal laws, certainly the attitude of the Federal Government towards the liquor question has done much in the past to nullify the efforts of the States towards self-reform.

WHY SUCH LEGISLATION IS NEEDED

The insistent demand for such a law as we have just described can be explained not only by the efforts of the temperance advocates, but also by the curious short-sightedness of the liquor interests. The short-sightedness of the liquor interests is well illustrated by the offensive liquor advertising recently described by Dr. Clarence True Wilson, General Secretary of the Methodist Board of Temperance, before a large gathering in Washington, D. C. About twenty years ago, said Dr. Wilson, "the drink dealers began a propaganda to secure the future of their trade by creating an appetite for drink among boys, women, and children. . . . Their advertisements, published in newspapers and appearing in letters, have been sent in a vast stream to both wet and dry territory, to minors of both sexes. Frequently they have been addressed simply to 'Occupant of the house,' and the Government has considered this a sufficient address."

Dr. Wilson proceeded to describe some of the advertisements which have passed through the mails. One was an offer of a box of cigars, a bottle of whisky, and a revolver, all for \$3.48. The combination of a bottle of whisky and a revolver is not a

particularly pleasing one to contemplate in the hands of a boy. This advertisement carefully explained that any orders would be held confidential and shipment made in such a package as not to indicate the contents. Another advertisement showed a delivery-man bringing in a case of beer and saying to a wife and mother, "This beer, madam, is the purest, cleanest, and most wholesome thing that comes into your house." Still another advertisement was headed, "How Mother and Baby Picked Up. A case of good beer in your home means much to the young mother, and obviously baby participates in the benefits."

Dr. Wilson showed that some of these advertisements at least had their due effect by producing a picture of a nursing-bottle filled with whisky that had been taken from a small boy. He also showed a picture of hollow toys taken from school-children. These toys had all been filled with sweet wine or whisky and had been given out by liquor dealers.

The conference addressed by Dr. Wilson passed resolutions calling upon Congress at once to enact such laws as would absolutely forbid all use of the United States mails for the transmission of liquor advertisements and liquor solicitations except when addressed to licensed liquor dealers. This is a much more drastic recommendation than has been embodied in the bill which we have already described. The importance of the public discussion of this recommendation, however, is self-evident.

The whole problem of liquor legislation deserves the attention and consideration of a Federal commission similar in function and in responsibility to the Monetary Commission which laid the foundation for our present banking law.

ENGLISH SHELLS FOR AMERICAN GUNS

It might seem that England had her hands full in providing munitions for her own armies. It is therefore surprising to read the item of news that the Navy Department had awarded a contract to an English firm for the manufacture of large-caliber armor-piercing shells for our Government. This announcement furnishes not only a direct indication of the industrial revolution which has been taking place in England since the outbreak of the war, but also affords both a text and a lesson for our own manufacturers.

No one denies that a nation should be prepared to supply as much as possible of its own material for defense. That is one of the reasons why so many people have opposed Secretary Daniels's plan for making armor in Government plants, for if the making of war supplies is turned into a Government monopoly (to the destruction of private initiative) it becomes impossible to expand the facilities for manufacturing war supplies upon the outbreak of hostilities.

From the able and convincing defense which Secretary Daniels makes of his award of the contract to the English firm, it does not appear that in the present instance he has violated any principles of economic or military policy. It appears that the Navy Department will secure by this contract cheaper and better shells than American manufacturers are yet prepared to supply. Far from discouraging American manufacturers, this contract appears likely to stimulate them to greater effort and to promise opportunities for large economies in the future.

In putting the case for the awarding of this contract before the public, and in severely criticising some American manufacturers of shells, Secretary Daniels makes an interesting comment upon the attitude of American manufacturers in general towards the preparedness programme. Secretary Daniels says:

In urging the necessity for our tremendous programme of naval development in Congress, I found the most serious obstacle to contend with was the feeling of many Congressmen that the whole matter of preparedness was a deliberately organized campaign on the part of manufacturers of war material to obtain enormous contracts at fabulous prices. I did not share this opinion.

The splendid action on the part of some other manufacturers in foregoing the chance to obtain war profits from the material needed in the construction of our new programme has justified my belief that the manufacturers of this country, as a whole, are willing to assume their share in the programme of preparedness without abnormal profits.

Those who have followed the developments of the prepared

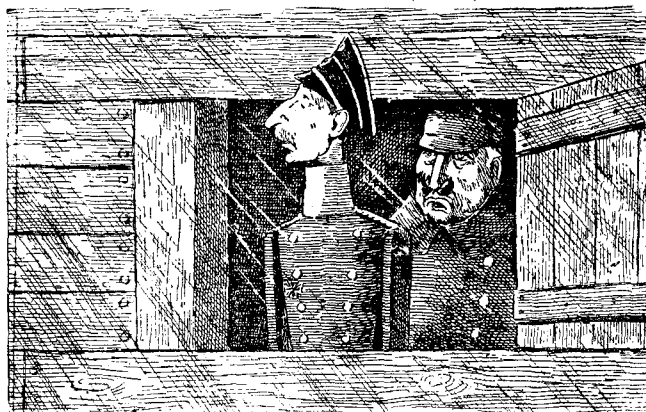
CARTOONS OF THE WEEK

Kirby in the New York World



WE'RE READY TO TESTIFY, TOO
NEW WITNESSES FOR THE "LEAK" INVESTIGATION

From the Westminster Gazette (London)



Shem: "It's no use, father! Our dove—I mean our eagle—is coming back again, and it's still raining like blazes."

From Reynolds's Newspaper (London)



The Vulture plays the Dove
THE BEARER OF THE OLIVE BRANCH

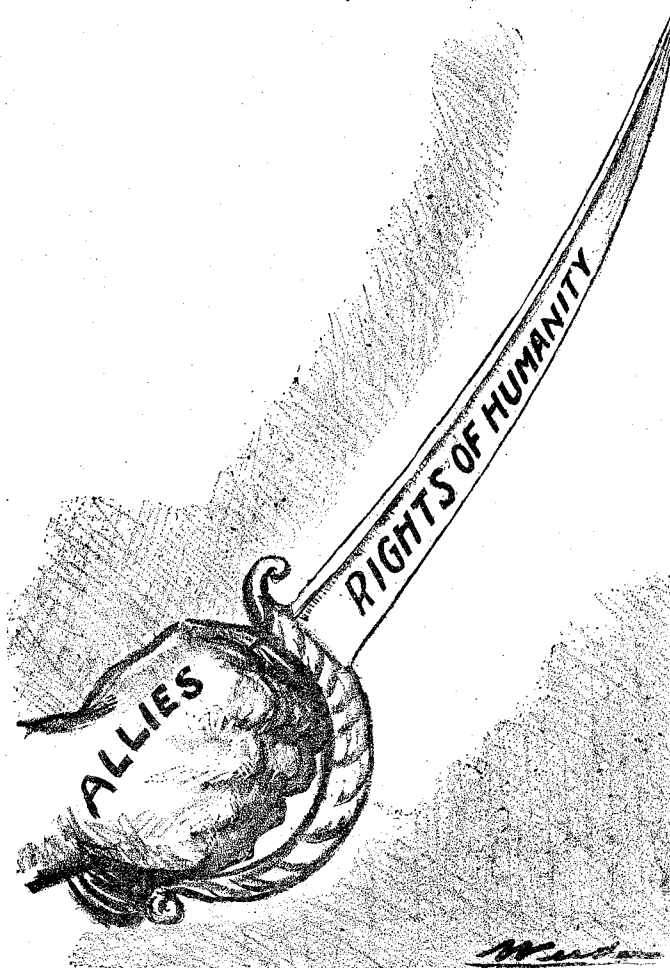
Henry in London Opinion



Old Dame: "I du 'ear as there be 'und'eds and thousands o' young policemen in England. I du think as they ought to go and order them Germans off."

A BELIEVER IN THE SUPREMACY OF CIVIL AUTHORITY

Weed in the Philadelphia Public Ledger



THE ANSWER

From the Tatler (London)



R.A.M.C. Private: "I'll get you on my back and carry you to the dressing station."
Wounded Tommy: "Yes, and you'll get the V.C., while I get a bullet in my back. I'll stay here."

THE RETORT COURTEOUS ON THE BATTLEFIELD

ness discussion closely will heartily indorse this statement by Secretary Daniels.

IMMIGRATION AND AMERICANIZATION

The bill for preventing any immigrant from coming into the United States who cannot read or write or submit to what is called an educational test is again being considered by Congress. It is not surprising that such legislation should be urged by certain people of New England who look with alarm upon the marked and rapid change in the character of the population of the New England States. Unquestionably the problems of foreign illiteracy in New England are very great. The remedy, however, is not to prohibit the incoming of illiterate immigrants, but to make them representative and useful citizens after they arrive.

What the problem is was very strikingly portrayed by Mr. Frank Trumbull, Chairman of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, in a recent address before the New England Society of New York City. The statistics which he presents are astonishing:

Over one-third of the present population of Boston is foreign-born. . . . The population of New England in 1910 was about 6,500,000, of which twenty-eight per cent were foreign-born. The foreign-born in Massachusetts are thirty-one per cent, as against fifteen per cent in the United States as a whole. In Massachusetts the foreign-born, or children of foreign or mixed parentage, are sixty-six per cent of the total. In the United States there are at least three million people fifteen years of age and over who are unable to speak English, and ten per cent of them are in New England. . . . A single Massachusetts town of less than 7,000 population includes representatives of at least twenty-one different nationalities, speaking as many different languages. There are 1,269 foreign-language newspapers in the United States, of which eighty-one are in New England, printed in thirteen different languages.

This is certainly bad enough, but Mr. Trumbull goes on to state with unanswerable logic that these people would not have been in New England if New England had not needed them, for "New England's dependence on manual labor has made it quite willing to receive within its borders people who are alien in language and alien in thought."

Owing to this unassimilated foreign element, New England, that supposed center of good order and culture, has suffered during recent years from some of the worst labor troubles which have occurred anywhere in this country. "But," says Mr. Trumbull, pertinently, "how can we expect these foreigners to be profoundly impressed with respect for property if the first thing that happens to them when they land upon American soil is to be robbed?" He goes on to ask what is being done in really a large way to encourage the old New England habit of thrift among these people. He points out what the immigrants have contributed to this country, and the fact that we owe them at least an effort to help them to become Americans in return for what they have given to us, to say nothing of what we owe them on the basis of abstract human rights. Fortunately the intelligent business men are waking up to this fact. "A few weeks ago," he says, "I heard the head of a large enterprise in New England tell of a disturbance in a group of his workmen. He was asked to come out and talk with them, and did his best, but after a lengthy argument he was informed that the men had not understood a word he said. He then told the guards to push the men out of the plant. This simply increased the disturbance. He then ordered the guards to push the men back into the plant, and they all went to work, and have been there ever since. He added, however, that there ought to be some better way to get men to work than pushing them into it with guards!"

Now, Mr. Trumbull in his address did not discuss the Immigration Bill, but he did intimate that the solving of these problems of immigration lies, not in prohibition, but in Americanization. Whatever else Americanization may include, Mr. Trumbull believes that it involves two or three concrete things: First, free education; second, American standards of living; third, better standards and better methods for the rite and ceremony of naturalization.

Fortunately, the subject of "Americanization" is attracting more and more National attention and interest, and the work

is being carried on as it ought to be, primarily through the avenues of free public education. The cities of Rochester, New York, and Detroit, Michigan, have been leaders in this direction. The proper way is by concerted and practical effort to enable the immigrants to make themselves, as most of them ardently desire to be, real American citizens.

BELGIAN RELIEF WORK

Some of our readers appear to have been surprised at the statements made in The Outlook of January 10 regarding the wholly inadequate part which the people of the United States have played in the financial relief of Belgium. We reiterate the main facts contained in that article.

The United States has contributed eight cents per capita to Belgian relief, while Great Britain and Canada have contributed eighteen cents per capita, Australia \$1.23 per capita, New Zealand \$1.98 per capita, and Tasmania \$6.83 per capita. The United States, on a conservative estimate, has made a cash profit of \$15,000,000 on the sales of supplies to the Belgian Relief Commission, which organization has spent over \$125,000,000 in this country, while the people of the United States have contributed to the cause less than \$9,000,000. In other words, we Americans have made more money out of Belgian suffering than we have given to the relief of that suffering. In originally publishing these figures we said: "Can any one doubt that as soon as the people of this country realize these figures they will change them?"

It is pleasant to receive a letter from Mr. Edgar Rickard, the Assistant Director in America of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, stating that since the publication of the foregoing figures in this country contributions are beginning to come in more generously. "We have had," he says, "during the last few weeks personal checks for sixty thousand dollars, fifteen thousand dollars, ten thousand dollars, five thousand, three thousand, and two for six thousand dollars." The Commission for Relief in Belgium of course is glad to have large gifts of this kind, but it welcomes with equal gratitude small gifts. Mr. Rickard sends us a letter from a contributor for Belgian relief which is so pertinent that we quote from it, as follows:

I learn from the report of Mr. William L. Honnold, Director in America of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, in The Outlook for January 10, that the contributions of the people of the United States for the relief of war sufferers in Belgium and northern France amount to less than \$9,000,000, while the computed profits to Americans on the supplies purchased in this country for this relief amount to \$15,000,000.

This is a shocking and humiliating revelation. I cannot but feel that if the facts presented by Mr. Honnold could be given widespread publicity through the newspapers of the land it would result in such an increase in contributions from Americans as would greatly relieve the financial embarrassment of the Commission having charge of this great philanthropic work. The horror of the thing! We profit by the purchases made in this country of supplies for suffering cripples, women, and children!

I want to get rid as quickly as possible of my share, if any, of this unholy profit, and I am therefore sending you herein my check for — dollars, in addition to other small contributions made heretofore to your Commission. In doing this I am moved also by an article published in The Outlook for December 27, by A. Piatt Andrew, in which it is related that "France spent for us [Americans] during the Revolution no less than seven hundred million dollars," without any sort of subsequent recompense from us, for it is my understanding that the people of northern France share in the relief given by your Commission.

Really, I cannot believe that my fellow-Americans are such "fat and greasy citizens," financially speaking, as to take any degree of satisfaction in the fact that we have actually profited by the destitution of the Belgian and French heroes and their wives and babies. In the light of the facts given by Mr. Honnold, "generous Americans" sounds like bitter irony, and I imagine the words would sound likewise in the ears of millions of other Americans if they could only know the facts as they are given by Mr. Honnold in the Outlook article.

While the Belgian Relief Commission is very desirous of increasing its income to one million dollars per month in this country (which sum would be about one-tenth of the total

requirements of the Commission for Relief in Belgium) in order to provide a much-needed supplementary meal for the school-children of that suffering country, even with this one million dollars a month it can only provide a ration inferior to that given to war prisoners either in England or Germany, or by the English to the inmates of poorhouses.

In writing, the Assistant Director, Mr. Rickard, calls our attention to two errors in our former article, one of commission and one of omission. It was stated that Mr. William L. Honnold gave up his responsible position as a mining engineer in South Africa to take up the relief work of the Commission. This was not exact. He was on his way home after thirteen years of work in South Africa and took the occasion of this well-earned freedom to go into the Belgian work.

We also unintentionally omitted to state that the seven million dollars per month which are being advanced by the British and the French Governments to Belgian relief are in the form of a loan, and not of outright donations. But this does not affect the fact that private contributions which were outright donations from the British Empire have amounted to \$13,000,000 during the last two years, while private contributions from the United States have amounted to only \$9,000,000.

In spite of the American failure to do its share financially for Belgium, it may still be a source of pride and satisfaction to the people of this country that the organization which is doing the relief work is distinctively an American creation and is manned almost wholly by Americans. The headquarters in this country of the Commission for Relief in Belgium is at 120 Broadway, New York.

THE NATIONAL SPIRIT IN THE WEST

The Commercial Club of Kansas City has for many years celebrated the anniversary of the signing of John Jay's treaty of 1794 with Great Britain by a banquet. This fact alone is an indication that the National spirit is not wholly dead in the Middle West, as it is sometimes said to be. At the close of the Revolution there were still some questions which lingered long undecided and were sources of bitter controversy between the young United States and Great Britain. One bone of contention was that Great Britain maintained her army posts and forts in what was called the Northwestern Territory. Under the Jay Treaty these posts were evacuated. Mr. Beveridge in his interesting life of John Marshall describes how that great lawyer and statesman, in his youthful experience as a member of the Virginia Legislature, participated in these controversies.

At the annual dinner of the Kansas City Commercial Club, in December, Mr. Dwight W. Morrow, a lawyer of New York City who has been especially interested in questions of American constitutional history and is now a member of the firm of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., was one of the speakers. Mr. Morrow's main theme was the necessity for a National unity of spirit, and he pointed out as an encouraging symptom of such a spirit in this country that a prominent organization of Kansas City is now celebrating annually a treaty which at the time it was signed met with a storm of protest. "They burned John Jay in effigy in many States of the United States for the act which you celebrate! And an infuriated crowd marched to the residence of the British Minister in Philadelphia and publicly burned a copy of the treaty in front of his door. . . . John Jay was openly accused of corruption, and some of his friends were so shocked by what seemed to them a great injustice that they expressed the opinion that no country could last twenty years where such violence and passion could rage."

Not many years ago a Member of Congress, more distinguished for his activities as a vote-getter than as a student of history, made himself immortal in the annals of American politics by saying on the floor of Congress in the course of a speech, "What do we care for abroad?" The lesson of the episode of the Jay Treaty is that we must care for "abroad," and think about it and relate ourselves to it. As Mr. Morrow rightly pointed out, the world war creates a new crisis for this country which is entirely comparable in its seriousness with the period of the American Revolution. He says:

With what spirit will America approach the new era? Can we acquire, without paying the great price of the warring nations,

the unity which the fires of war are burning into the people abroad? Shall we be able to assume our new international burdens free from the delusion that has done so much to bring about the European cataclysm, the delusion that successful trade abroad necessarily means the deprivation of some other nation of that trade? Can we learn from the European tragedy that leadership in world trade is not a thing to be sought by any nation to the exclusion of all other nations, and that that people will do most for the world and most for themselves who endeavor to determine what things are needed by the rest of the world which they can furnish, and what things the rest of the world can furnish in fair exchange therefor? Can we base our plans for foreign trade not upon the weakness of stricken rivals, but upon a more intelligent farming of our lands, the creation of new and better machinery, a greater breadth in our extensions of credit, a better understanding of our domestic problems, a fairer adjustment of our relations one to another? And, finally, will we have the unity and the courage to do our part in the great task of bringing the world a little nearer to a dependable international guaranty of the territorial and political integrity of all nations, whether they be large or whether they be small?

Those who were present say that this sound doctrine was received with approval and applause by the members of the Kansas City Commercial Club. We hope the Club will continue to carry on this excellent American propaganda. There are some people who seem to think that industrial and political friendship with foreign nations constitutes an "entangling alliance." It would be just as reasonable to say that if you live on terms of friendship with your neighbor you are exposing yourself to the danger of marrying into his family. International friendships, as Mr. Morrow so well says, based upon the very trite but very important principle of doing unto others as we would have others do unto us, are essential to our future prosperity as a democracy.

THE PRESIDENT'S IDEAL

THE President's address on world peace is, in every sense of that much-abused term, eloquent, and it will receive world-wide reading and world-wide praise. In this address he expresses a beautiful ideal, a noble aspiration, a spirit of humanity, and democratic principles, in a literary form well worthy of an acknowledged master of the English language. He affirms certain advanced views of liberalism which have not found recent expression so clear and cogent from any one occupying such a position of public responsibility. He treats the question of present terms of peace between the nations at war as subordinate to the question of what should be an adequately guaranteed and enduring international peace throughout the world. He recognizes the truth that to make such peace secure it will be absolutely necessary that a force be created so much greater than any nation or existing alliance of nations that no probable future combination of nations could withstand it; and thus frankly acknowledges that to "ensure peace" it is necessary to "enforce peace." He reaffirms certain principles of government, some of which as conditions of peace would certainly be rejected by some European nations, though they would be accepted as essentially just by nearly all Americans. Such are the equality of national rights, the doctrine that all just governments rest on the consent of the governed, the co-operation of the navies of the world in keeping the seas at once free and safe, and the acceptance of the spirit of the Monroe Doctrine as a world doctrine, so that no nation shall hereafter seek to extend its policy over any other nation, but every people shall be left free to develop their own life in their own way, unhindered and unthreatened, the little along with the great and the powerful.

As an idealist's vision this is wholly admirable; but as a statesman's proposal to the nations of the world it is robbed of its real value by the declaration that the peace of the future "must be a peace without victory." That the world may not misunderstand him, the President amplifies this phrase as follows:

It must be a peace without victory. It is not pleasant to say this. I beg that I may be permitted to put my own interpretation upon it, and that it may be understood that no other interpretation was in my thought. I am seeking only to face realities and to face them without soft concealments. Victory would mean

peace forced upon the loser, a victor's terms imposed upon the vanquished. It would be accepted in humiliation, under duress, at an intolerable sacrifice, and would leave a sting, a resentment, a bitter memory, upon which terms of peace would rest, not permanently, but only as upon quicksand.

Not pleasant to say this? On the contrary, it is very pleasant to say this, and it would be very pleasant to believe this if only it were true. But it is not true. There never can be peace in this world without victory. No man can have peace in himself except as he wins a victory over his baser appetites and passions. No city can maintain peace within its limits except as its police win and retain victory over the criminal population. Doing justice is the essential condition of peace. If a thug attacks a peaceful citizen, knocks him down, robs him of his watch and purse, and so injures him that he has to go to the hospital for repairs, justice is not satisfied by a promise of the thug not to do it again. He must restore the stolen goods and pay the hospital charges, and, if necessary, be made to feel such "humiliation" and "sting" that he will not wish to repeat the crime. Germany attacked Belgium, and at the same time her Chancellor said that his country was doing unjustly in this affair. Germany is still robbing Belgium, and at the same time her Chancellor affirms the right of small nations to their life. In such a case there can be no justice that is not expressed by the liberation of Belgium and by adequate reparation for the wrong confessedly inflicted upon her.

The beauty of the President's ideal is the fatal defect of his address. He assumes what is not true. He tells us that mankind is now looking for freedom of life. But the former King of the Belgians was not looking for freedom of life in the Congo, nor is Germany now looking for freedom of life in Belgium, nor is Turkey now looking for freedom of life in Armenia, nor are Austria and Russia now looking for freedom of life in Poland. If all men desired to do justly, a pathway to peace would be easily found; but all men do not desire to do justly. And so long as there are men who have the will and the power to oppress their fellow-men, those who desire justice must unite to defend themselves and their neighbors from the oppressor. A beautiful ideal may become as dangerous as it is beautiful. It is dangerous whenever it is unaccompanied with a spirit resolute and courageous to realize that ideal in life, whatever that realization may cost. Creed without deed is fatal to life. That is as true in the State as in the Church. "Dreaming fine things that are never done will not save the world." For us to affirm that government rests on the consent of the governed, that little nations have equal rights with great nations, that every people should be left free to determine their own policy, and that there must be freedom of the seas, and at the same time stand idly by while Germany denies to the conquered people of Alsace and Lorraine real participation in their own government, robs the people of Belgium of their inalienable right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, denies to the people of Serbia the right to determine their own policy, and violates the freedom of the seas by undersea war on peaceful merchant vessels, may deceive ourselves but will not deceive the people of other lands. To the question, "What doth the Lord require of thee?" the Hebrew prophet answered, "To do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God." There is infinite peril to our Nation and infinite peril to our individual souls if we substitute for the prophet's answer, To praise justice, talk of mercy, and profess humility.

REFLECTIONS ON AN ORCHESTRAL ANNIVERSARY

America is young, but so is the art of music. What the ancients called music we should hardly recognize as such. Masterpieces in architecture, sculpture, and painting which long antedate the discovery of America are to be found in all parts of the world; but where are to be found the musical masterpieces which Columbus could have heard? When America was discovered, the art of music was still primitive. Bach, who is counted an ancient, lived in George Washington's lifetime. Even in the European sense, therefore, it is

possible to speak of real age in connection with American music.

In the light of these facts it is not altogether surprising that one of the oldest orchestral organizations in the world is American. The Philharmonic Society of New York, which is described in Grove's "Dictionary of Music and Musicians" as "the oldest orchestral body in continuous service in the United States devoted to the performance of instrumental music" (though the Pierian Sodality of Harvard will take exception to this statement), was originated at a meeting on April 2, 1842. It is therefore celebrating its seventy-fifth anniversary this year. Before that time there had been orchestral undertakings in Boston (where for several years the only oboe player in the United States lived), and there was a real musical center in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, which was in communication with the great Haydn; but of the purely orchestral enterprises the Philharmonic Society of New York is the only one of that early date that has endured. The festival concerts, therefore, which the Philharmonic Society gave within the past few days (January 17 to January 21), capped with a dinner, commemorated an event of real significance in America.

Until very recently this orchestral body was a sort of communistic society. The members of the orchestra were self-governing. The players were chosen by vote. There were no wages paid, the members dividing equally among themselves the profits derived from the sale of tickets to the concerts. This communistic plan did not work out very well. It tended to fill the Society with dead-wood, and it did not provide really adequate income for good players. In 1909 the Society was reorganized. Gustav Mahler (famous as a conductor and notorious as a composer) became the conductor of the orchestra. When he died, Joseph Stransky, the present conductor, succeeded to the post. In the last few years, as a result of this reorganization, the orchestra has renewed its life. It has risen from something lower than mediocrity to a place of distinction among orchestral bodies. Its tonal quality has been transformed.

Unfortunately, with this improvement in the playing ability of the orchestra has come a falling off in its musical standards. One of the factors of the reorganization of the Society was the sum of a million dollars bequeathed to the Philharmonic by Joseph Pulitzer, the creator of yellow journalism in America. With that gift he imposed (not legally, but none the less effectively) his own artistic standards upon the body, and, unhappily, those who have been in control of the Society have welcomed those inferior standards as if they were a godsend.

There are two conflicting standards in music. One might be called the sensational standard. Those who judge music by this standard regard that form of music as good and desirable which thrills. If shivers run up and down one's backbone at the hearing of a composition, that, according to this standard, is evidence that the music is great. This is not in the least an exaggeration. It is the standard avowed by people who occupy positions of influence and are regarded as expert in musical criticism and in the direction of musical affairs. This group of people judge music solely by its emotional effect upon those who happen at the time to hear it. Music, in their view, is great according as it produces vivid sensations. One critic, who is and has long been a staunch advocate of the Philharmonic, and who rejoices in its present status, frankly bases his judgment on emotion and records it in purely emotional terms. Does a chorus sing? It is a fine chorus because one is "thrilled by the *verve*" of its singing. Is a composer worth hearing? The answer depends upon whether he stirs his hearers' feelings. From this point of view the highest words of praise (we take these phrases from a single criticism) are such as "whirlwind of passion," "temperamental and emotional," "a warmth, a fervor in his seething tone," "sensuous beauty." According to these standards, real appreciation of music requires a gelatinous backbone.

This standard we should not dream of applying, for instance, to plays. If we did, the Bowery "thriller," the sensational melodrama, would stand at the top of dramatic literature. If we applied this standard, the worst of the "movies" would receive the greatest praise.

The other standard is the standard of perfection. Those who hold to this standard regard the function of art as not primarily to thrill, to send shivers up and down the backbone, to create

sensuous beauty, to arouse passion, tumultuous or otherwise; but to take the materials which are found in the world of disorder and confusion and uncertainty, and out of those materials to create something which is of itself orderly, unconfused, true, and, in the largest and most comprehensive sense, beautiful. This view of music (it applies as well to other arts) requires something of the hearer. It requires that he have the sense, intelligence, discrimination, with perhaps a degree of knowledge, to enable him to see beauty and order and truth when put before him, and to distinguish between that which is chaotic and anarchic and confused and that which, under perhaps an appearance of confusion, has real structure, form, symmetry. There is music that appeals merely to the passions, but it does not take the hearer anywhere. It leaves him as it found him; or, because every emotion that is unrelated to fact and has no outcome in action is injurious, it may leave him worse. There is another kind of music that appeals to the hearer's ideals. Sometimes this is called intellectual. It is intellectual only in the

sense that it requires a mind as well as a group of senses to appreciate it.

The standards to which the Philharmonic Society of New York is to-day conforming are the standards of the senses. It is appealing to a wide audience just as the yellow newspaper appeals to the wide audience, and by somewhat the same means. This does not mean that under Josef Strinsky the Philharmonic Orchestra does not really play the great and lasting masterpieces of music, but it does mean that the effect of the orchestra as it is now conducted is to exalt into high place those compositions which are primarily sensuous and sensational, and to render comparatively dull and uninteresting those works whose virtue is their lasting beauty. In its present form the Philharmonic is worthy of a higher service. It is capable of showing that the greatest music is not emotionless, but that rather, just because it is not superficially sensational, it expresses the profoundest emotion; for there is no emotion so deep and enduring as that which has its roots in a great and beautifully expressed idea.

"A CASE OF MEDICAL INTOLERANCE"

A LETTER AND A REPLY

To the Editor of The Outlook:

DEAR SIR—In The Outlook for January 17, 1917, the "Journal of the American Medical Association" and its editor are criticised in an article entitled "A Case of Medical Intolerance." This criticism has for its subject a brief editorial comment in the "Journal of the American Medical Association" for August 12, 1916. The comment dealt with some claims made by a Miss Edith May, one of The Outlook's correspondents, for Dr. Barthe de Sandfort and his preparation "Ambrine." The Outlook, in summing up its case against the "Journal" and its editor, said:

Thus Dr. Simmons still persists in regarding The Outlook as indiscreet and lacking in common intelligence, in maintaining that Miss May, our trusted correspondent in France, is "credulous and uncritical," in considering that Dr. de Sandfort, in his paraffin treatment of burns, employs a "nostrum," and in looking upon Dr. de Sandfort himself as an "exploiter."

The Outlook's conception of the "Journal's" attitude is entirely correct except that it has never intimated that The Outlook was "lacking in common intelligence." Unfortunately the readers of The Outlook are made to believe that the "Journal's" criticism was based on the therapeutic value of Ambrine. As a matter of fact, the "Journal's" editorial did not criticise or discuss the possible or probable value of de Sandfort's "Ambrine." It did consider that Miss May's article indicated both credulity and an uncritical attitude, and it discussed the reasons for so considering it—reasons, by the way, which The Outlook has failed to give to its readers. The "Journal" also considered, and still considers, the preparation that de Sandfort uses a "nostrum" and de Sandfort himself an "exploiter." Reasons for this attitude also were given in the "Journal's" article and were further elaborated in letters written by the editor of the "Journal" to the editor of The Outlook. But The Outlook again failed to give them to its readers. In order to justify the "Journal's" attitude, the points may be briefly restated:

1. Your correspondent, in her article, said: "I saw eleven men (there were more) who had had burning tar played upon them by the most recently perfected device of their so-called civilized enemy. (The Allies won't use it!) When they reached the hospital, the tar was still burning, their clothes were burned off."

As it was obviously impossible that burning tar sprayed on soldiers at the front should still be burning when the victims reached the hospital in or near Paris, the "Journal" called attention to the absurdity of the statement. Further correspondence brought out the fact (not mentioned in "A Case of Medical Intolerance") that Miss May had not seen the tar "still burning," but that she had mistranslated a French phrase which led her to write as she did.

2. Miss May also described a case of a man that she saw "every feature of whose face was then indistinguishable, eyes closed, lips and parts of his face burned to the bone, teeth all exposed like a grinning mask," and asked the readers of The Outlook to believe that in a short time "there will not be . . . even a scar."

As all physicians and most intelligent non-medical men know that "burns to the bone" cannot heal "without a scar," the "Journal" criticised the statement, and was surely justified in charging a correspondent who made such a statement with being "credulous and uncritical."

3. In referring to de Sandfort's alleged discovery Miss May said: "But it has been the work of a lifetime; research which has taken all of his private income, and which has quite evidently left its mark on a deeply seamed and prematurely old face. . . . He deserves the recognition and the thanks due a great benefactor of the human race. But he doesn't ask it. He is the most modest of men."

The facts: "Ambrine" was not the result of "research," was not "the work of a lifetime;" but de Sandfort, quoting from "A Case of Medical Intolerance," in the letter of Dr. S., "has little or no scientific training" and really "stumbled upon this treatment by accident." While readers of Miss May's article could not avoid the impression that "Ambrine" is a new product, it has, in fact, been on the market for years, not only in France under the name "L'ambrine," but also in the United States under the names "Hyperthermine" and "Thermozine."

It must again be emphasized that the "Journal's" editorial did not discuss "Ambrine" as a good, a bad, or an indifferent therapeutic agent. "Miracles in the War Zone," which was the title of the "Journal's" editorial comments, dealt wholly with the miraculous claims and the apocryphal virtues with which the author of "War Letters of an American Woman" invested "Ambrine" and its exploiter. In brief, what the "Journal" criticised was the emotional, exaggerated, and sensational discussion of a serious, scientific subject. The "Journal" protested against describing as new and original a product that had been on the market for years. The "Journal" deprecated the idea of investing a rather ordinary mixture with miraculous healing powers. Finally, the "Journal" refused to accept Miss May's claim that the promoter of "Ambrine" was "the most modest of men," who asked for no recognition or thanks, because the "Journal" knew that, as a matter of fact, his name had for years been connected with the exploitation of the mixture.

If it is "ecclesiasticism in medicine" for a medical journal to criticise claims that are obviously or demonstrably false, made in quasi-medical articles by well-meaning but uncritical and credulous laymen, then the "Journal of the American

Medical Association" pleads guilty to the charge of ecclesiasticism, and would add that the more of such ecclesiasticism there is in medicine the better for the public.

Very truly yours,

GEORGE H. SIMMONS,

Editor, Journal of the American Medical Association.

Chicago, January 19.

[In order to be entirely fair to him, we print Dr. Simmons's letter in full, although it does not seem to us to contribute anything new to the controversy. We confess that we are a little amused by his inability to understand why we object to his statement, now defined by him as entirely correct, that The Outlook was "indiscreet" and "by the instrumentality of a credulous and uncritical lay writer has been ambushed into spreading a gratuitous advertisement over two of its valuable pages"—phrases which strike us, in spite of Dr. Simmons's disclaimer, as an intimation of a lack of common intelligence. But this is a matter of opinion, and we fully recognize his liberty of opinion. We are justified, however, in calling him to account in his statement of facts. He now says that the "Journal of the American Medical Association" "did not discuss Ambrine as a good, a bad, or an indifferent therapeutic agent," and that it "dealt wholly with the miraculous claims and apocryphal virtues with which the author of 'War Letters of an American Woman' invested Ambrine and its exploiter." This does not accord with the record. The "Journal" made the following editorial comment in response to an inquiry in the same issue in which it accused The Outlook of "spreading a gratuitous advertisement [of a nostrum] over two of its most valuable pages."

The preparation referred to in the letter to The Outlook—Ambrine—is a proprietary preparation which has been on the French market for many years. It is a secret nostrum, proportions of the several ingredients—"wax, paraffin, and resin"—not being given. As a matter of fact there is nothing original in the application of beeswax and paraffin, although the correspondent of The Outlook seems to have been carried away with the idea that it is one of the great miracles of the day. . . . It is quite probable that the preparation is not being used in the way indicated in the letter in The Outlook. If it is used in any hos-

pital, it is probably in some isolated instance. The application of such an air-tight dressing in the treatment of wounds that are extremely likely to be more or less infected is a rather questionable procedure.

If this is not discussing "Ambrine" "as a good, a bad, or an indifferent therapeutic agent" we do not know what the English language means. The facts are that some of the best surgical authorities in France and Great Britain regard Dr. de Sandfort's method of treating burns as original and highly effective. We distinctly said in our article of January 17 that patent nostrums and cure-alls are to be avoided and condemned. We advised laymen not to attempt to use Dr. de Sandfort's method without consulting a physician who has familiarized himself with its medical and scientific technique. But we asserted that "every broad-minded physician and surgeon should investigate" a new surgical method before condemning it "because he thinks *a priori* that it is impossible." This investigation the "Journal of the American Medical Association" has declined to make, and it is apparent from Dr. Simmons's letter, which we now print, that it will continue in this refusal. This is what we mean by "ecclesiasticism in medicine," and we leave it to our fair-minded readers to determine whether Dr. Simmons's letter does not confirm the justice of our criticism.

As Dr. Simmons still lays great emphasis on his condemnation of Miss May's method of describing Dr. de Sandfort's work, we think it is only fair to her to say that her article has been read and approved by many competent critics, among whom are Dr. Baron Henri de Rothschild, of Paris, and the surgeon of the United States Steel Corporation, Dr. S. The latter said in a letter printed in The Outlook of January 17: "I have read Miss May's article in The Outlook, and do not consider it in any way sensational." Her descriptions are justified by the photographs we reproduced, to which, however, Dr. Simmons makes no allusion. We may add that Dr. S., of the United States Steel Corporation, was, through a typewriting error, misquoted in one of his letters to The Outlook reporting his treatment of cases by the de Sandfort method. He was made to say, "they are recovering within two or three days." He should have been quoted as saying (as he did in a previous letter), "they recover two or three times more rapidly."—THE EDITORS.]

AN INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PEACE

I—THE PRESIDENT'S PROPOSALS

ON Monday, January 22, President Wilson appeared before the Senate to make an address on world peace. The President had already revived the ancient custom of giving some of his Messages orally and in person to Congress. No President, however, for more than a hundred years—that is to say, since the days of Thomas Jefferson—has orally addressed an official Message to a single branch of Congress.

Mr. Wilson stated in the address itself that he made it to the Senate and not to Congress in joint session, because to the Senate is committed equally with the President the constitutional duty of considering foreign affairs. The main points of his address may be summarized as follows:

The United States must and will have a voice in determining and arranging the world peace which will follow the European war.

The American Government will not interfere with the terms upon which the present war is settled, but it will have something to say about future arrangements for the guarantee of international justice and good order.

As an individual and as a "person in high authority," speaking "for liberals and friends of humanity in every nation," the President drew a distinction between immediate peace and permanent peace.

A permanent world peace must be "a peace without victory."

It must be a peace between equals.

It must be based upon the principle that governments derive all their just powers from the consent of the governed.

As a concrete example, "there should be a united, independent, and autonomous Poland."

Great peoples "should be assured a direct outlet to the great highways of the sea."

The freedom of the seas must be assured.

Naval armaments must be limited and the navies of a peace league must keep the seas at once "free and safe."

Armaments on land and all programmes of military preparation must be limited.

The principles of the Monroe Doctrine must no longer be confined to America, but must be made world-wide. That Doctrine the President thus defines: "No nation should seek to extend its policy over any other nation or people, but every people should be left free to determine its own policy, its own way of development, unhindered, unthreatened, and unafraid, the little along with the great and powerful."

The President concluded by saying that the foregoing are American principles and are also the principles and policies "of forward-looking men and women everywhere." "They are the principles of mankind and must prevail."

The occasion, the method, and the language of this address were dramatic, and it has aroused world-wide discussion and interest such as no other single document of the war perhaps has done. But it has happened again, as so many times before in President Wilson's speeches and addresses, that a single epigrammatic phrase, like "too proud to fight," "impartial in thought as well as in action," "the objects of the belligerents seem the same," has brought forth floods of debate and reams of interpretation. No one yet seems to know exactly what the President means by his "peace without victory."

This confusion is perhaps well illustrated by the fact that the London "Morning Post" asks: "Would President Lincoln have been satisfied with peace without victory? . . . According

to Mr. Wilson's logic, it would have been better if Lincoln had met the leaders of the South upon the field, have shaken hands, and agreed upon a peace which gave the victory to neither side, but left both on a basis of equality." On the other hand, the New York "World," which is perhaps as close to the President as any great daily newspaper in the United States, says: "And what is a peace without victory? The classical example of modern times is furnished by the American Civil War. The North completely crushed the military power of the Southern Confederacy. It made an end to slavery and secession, but it imposed no conqueror's terms upon the vanquished. . . . A peace without victory does not imply a war without victory."

The general and not unreasonable assumption both in this country and abroad is that the President's words imply that the European war must be settled by a "draw" or compromise, and the terms framed by mutual discussion round a table instead of by the military victory of either side. Mr. Herbert Swope, of the New York "World," has just published a remarkable and illuminating book called "Inside the German Empire," which is one of the fairest and most successful attempts by an American to interpret the feelings and aims of the German people. In this book Mr. Swope says that a settlement by a "draw" or compromise is the outcome which the German people are most hopefully desiring and expecting for the European war. For these reasons it is not surprising that French, English, and Belgian critics regard the President's phrase "peace without victory" as favoring the German view.

Students of international problems, entirely apart from their sympathies in the European conflict, point out the great difficulties that at once suggest themselves when an attempt is made even to consider the practical effect of rearranging international governments according to the President's plan of racial consent. How are the Russian, the Austrian, and German inhabitants of the new Poland to be made to live together? Are the Slavs in Hungary and the Balkans, on the "consent of the governed" principle, to be allowed by plebiscite to associate themselves with Russia? Is Ireland to be set up as an independent nation? What about the Philippine question?

These, to be sure, are problems for practical application. As to the ethical aspect of the President's address, one student of current politics says: "The President captured and bombarded Vera Cruz and then withdrew without accomplishing anything; the Mexicans and Americans who died in that struggle are now enjoying peace without victory. Pershing was sent to capture Villa alive or dead; he is now ordered home without accomplishing the designated object; the men who died in thus obeying the orders of the President are now at peace without victory. That fine American family, Mrs. Paul Crompton, of Philadelphia, and her six children, went down to sudden death on the Lusitania; neither their relatives nor their country have received any reparation; they are lying at the bottom of the Atlantic at peace without victory."

Thus it will be seen that further explanations of this phrase are needed before even the "forward-looking men and women" of the world can act intelligently upon it.

II—A PLAN PROPOSED BY THEODORE ROOSEVELT¹

No man can venture to state the exact details that should be followed in securing such a world league for the peace of righteousness. But, not to leave the matter nebulous, I submit the following plan. It would prove entirely workable if nations entered into it with good faith, and if they treated their obligations under it in the spirit in which the United States treated its obligations as regarded the independence of Cuba, giving good government to the Philippines, and building the Panama Canal; the same spirit in which England acted when the neutrality of Belgium was violated.

All the civilized Powers which are able and willing to furnish and to use force when force is required to back up righteousness—and only the civilized Powers who possess virile manliness of character and the willingness to accept risk and labor

when necessary to the performance of duty are entitled to be considered in this matter—should join to create an international tribunal and to provide rules in accordance with which that tribunal should act. These rules would have to accept the *status quo* at some given period; for the endeavor to redress all historical wrongs would throw us back into chaos. They would lay down the rule that the territorial integrity of each nation was inviolate; that it was to be guaranteed absolutely its sovereign rights in certain particulars, including, for instance, the right to decide the terms on which immigrants should be admitted to its borders for purposes of residence, citizenship, or business; in short, all its rights in matters affecting its honor and vital interest. Each nation should be guaranteed against having any of these specified rights infringed upon. They would not be made arbitrable, any more than an individual's right to life and limb is made arbitrable; they would be mutually guaranteed. All other matters that could arise between these nations should be settled by the international court. The judges should act, not as national representatives, but purely as judges, and in any given case it would probably be well to choose them by lot, excluding, of course, the representatives of the Powers whose interests were concerned. Then, and most important, the nations should severally guarantee to use their entire military force, if necessary, against any nation which defied the decrees of the tribunal or which violated any of the rights which in the rules it was expressly stipulated should be reserved to the several nations, the rights to their territorial integrity and the like. Under such conditions—to make matters concrete—Belgium would be safe from any attack such as that made by Germany, and Germany would be relieved from the haunting fear its people now have lest the Russians and the French, backed by other nations, smash the Empire and its people.

In addition to the contracting Powers a certain number of outside nations should be named as entitled to the benefits of the court. These nations should be chosen from those which are as civilized and well behaved as the great contracting nations, but which, for some reason or other, are unwilling or unable to guarantee to help execute the decrees of the court by force. They would have no right to take part in the nomination of judges, for no people are entitled to do anything toward establishing a court unless they are able and willing to face the risk, labor, and self-sacrifice necessary in order to put police power behind the court. But they would be treated with exact justice, and in the event of any one of the great contracting Powers having trouble with one of them they would be entitled to go into court, have a decision rendered, and see the decision supported, precisely as in the case of a dispute between any two of the great contracting Powers themselves.

No Power should be admitted into the first circle, that of the contracting Powers, unless it is civilized, well behaved, and able to do its part in enforcing the decrees of the court. China, for instance, could not be admitted, nor could Turkey, although for different reasons; whereas such nations as Germany, France, England, Italy, Russia, the United States, Japan, Brazil, the Argentine, Chile, Uruguay, Switzerland, Holland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Belgium would all be entitled to go in. If China continues to behave as well as it has during the last few years, it might soon go into the second line of Powers, which would be entitled to the benefits of the court, although not entitled to send judges to it. Mexico would, of course, not be entitled to admission at present into either circle. At present every European Power, with the exception of Turkey, would be so entitled; but sixty years ago the Kingdom of Naples, for instance, would not have been entitled to come in, and there are various South American communities which at the present time would not be entitled to come in; and, of course, this would at present be true of most independent Asiatic states and of all independent African states. The council should have power to exclude any nation which completely fell from civilization, as Mexico, partly with the able assistance of President Wilson's Administration, has fallen during the past few years. There are various South and Central American states which have never been entitled to the consideration as civilized, orderly, self-respecting powers which would entitle them to be treated on terms of equality in the fashion indicated. As regards these disorderly and weak outsiders, it might well be that after a

¹From his book "America and the World War" (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1915).

while some method would be devised to deal with them by common agreement of the civilized Powers; but until this was devised and put into execution they would have to be left as at present.

Of course grave difficulties would be encountered in devising such a plan and in administering it afterward, and no human being can guarantee that it would absolutely succeed. But I believe that it could be made to work, and that it would mark a very great improvement over what obtains now.

III—THE VIEWS OF ARTHUR BALFOUR¹

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS IN THE BRITISH CABINET

Germany and Austria made the present war inevitable by attacking the rights of one small state, and they gained their initial triumphs by violating the treaty guarantees of the territories of another. Are small states going to find in them their protectors, or in treaties made by them a bulwark against aggression? Terrorism by land and sea will have proved itself the instrument of victory. Are the victors likely to abandon it on the appeal of neutrals? If existing treaties are no more than scraps of paper, can fresh treaties help us? If they be crowned with success, will it not be in vain that the assembled nations labor to improve their code? None will profit by their rules but Powers who break them. It is those who keep them that will suffer.

Though, therefore, the people of this country share to the full the desire of the President for peace, they do not believe peace can be durable if it be not based on the success of the Allied cause. For a durable peace can hardly be expected unless three conditions are fulfilled. The first is that existing causes of international unrest should be as far as possible removed or weakened. The second is that the aggressive aims and the unscrupulous methods of the Central Powers should fall into disrepute among their own peoples. The third is that behind international law and behind all treaty arrangements for preventing or limiting hostilities *some form of international sanction* should be devised which would give pause to the hardest aggressor.

These conditions may be difficult of fulfillment. But we believe them to be in general harmony with the President's ideas, and we are confident that none of them can be satisfied, even imperfectly, unless peace be secured on the general lines indicated (so far as Europe is concerned) in the joint note.

Therefore it is that this country has made, is making, and is prepared to make, sacrifices of blood and treasure unparalleled in its history. It bears these heavy burdens not merely that it may thus fulfill its treaty obligations, nor yet that it may secure a barren triumph of one group of nations over another. It bears them because it firmly believes that on the success of the Allies depend the prospects of peaceful civilization and of those international reforms which the best thinkers of the New World as of the Old dare to hope may follow on the cessation of our present calamities.

IV—A HISTORICAL SUMMARY

In 1895 Mr. Albert K. Smiley invited to his hotel at Lake Mohonk, in New York State, a number of ladies and gentlemen to discuss the subject of international arbitration. From that day to this an international arbitration conference has been held every year at Lake Mohonk. It has been erroneously called a peace conference. To this title and to the idea which this title suggests Mr. Smiley almost every year protested. The object of the conference was not to attain a world peace but to discover some better method than war for securing justice between nations. Four years later the first Hague Conference was held, and twelve years later before it our Secretary of State under Mr. Roosevelt's Administration, Elihu Root, laid it as the chief duty of the American delegation to the Hague Peace Conference to propose a permanent international court

for the purpose of determining international controversies. The movement thus created became one of international proportions. It is an interesting and perhaps significant fact that prominent men in England, the United States, France, and, we believe, Italy, joined in this movement. We do not recall any prominent German who did so.

The terrible world war has added great strength of numbers to this movement, but it has also done something to imperil its character because it has enlisted in its behalf numbers of men and women to whom war seems the greatest of evils and peace the greatest of benefits, and who therefore have lost sight of the original purpose, proclaimed alike at Lake Mohonk and at the Hague Conference, that the end to be sought is not primarily peace, but primarily justice.

The world war, which has added impulse to the arbitration movement and somewhat changed its character, has at the same time developed in the Nation a consciousness of its need of better preparation for its own defense and the fulfillment of its own duties. This consciousness has found expression, not only in Congressional action, but also in voluntary organizations, such as the Navy League, the National Security League, and the American Defense Society. These military organizations and the arbitration organizations have two principles in common. They both recognize the fact that America is no longer isolated and can no longer depend upon her imaginary isolation for her own protection, nor absolve herself from all concern in the wrongs perpetrated or the wars carried on in other parts of the civilized world; and they also both recognize the fact that the present is the time to prepare for the future. But they differ in one very important respect. The military organizations propose to take immediate action to prepare the Nation, not only for self-protection, but for the fulfillment of its world duties; while the arbitration organizations propose no immediate action and disavow any intention to deal with the present war problem, but invite a public discussion of the question, What steps, if any, can be taken to establish such relations between America and other civilized nations as shall tend to prevent the recurrence of such a war between civilized peoples as is now desolating Europe? There is nothing inconsistent in the aims and purposes of these several organizations. The same person may belong, and in many instances the same person does belong, both to the military and to the arbitration societies, for the same person may be, and ought to be, interested both in immediate preparations for the fulfillment of the Nation's duty toward its own citizens and toward the world, and also in the question how, when this present war is over, the civilized nations can establish such international relations as will make the recurrence of such a war less probable.

The most prominent, if not the most important, of the arbitration organizations is the League to Enforce Peace. It has issued a programme containing four propositions. These are purposely left general, and to a certain extent vague, because the object of the society is not to solve the problem but to offer a tentative solution for public consideration. It recognizes distinctly that there are international questions which cannot be submitted to a court for decision, but it does not attempt to draw the line between those which can and those which cannot be so submitted, though its Vice-President, A. Lawrence Lowell, has in a semi-official document specified instances of questions which could not be submitted to a court, such as "the question of Asiatic immigration, or the claim that the Panama Canal ought to be an unfortified neutral highway, or the desire by a European Power to take possession of Colombia." It is proposed by this organization that a league should be formed of nations—presumably civilized nations that wish to find some better method than war for the settlement of international questions—which shall agree (1) that all justiciable questions—that is, all questions of such a nature that they can be decided by applying to them the recognized principles of international law—shall be referred to an international tribunal for decision; (2) that all other questions shall be brought before a council of conciliation for consideration and recommendation; (3) that if any member of the League makes war upon any other member of the League before complying with these conditions, that shall be regarded as a cause of war by all the members of the League; (4) that League conferences shall be held from time to time to codify

¹ From his note of January 13 to the United States.

rules of international law, which shall be binding on all members of the League unless objected to within a stated time.

The spirit and general purpose of this League have received the approval of prominent publicists and statesmen in this country, in England, in France, we believe in Italy, and in some of the neutral nations, and somewhat similar organizations have been formed in Holland and France. The latest statesman to indicate an inclination to accept such a league is the German Chancellor, who by very definite intimation repudiates the previous teaching of such representatives of the German war party as Treitschke and Bernhardt. Whether this repudiation is genuine and permanent or deceptive and temporary we do not here discuss.

Charles Sumner has furnished a classical definition of war, and has given abundant citations of authority for it: "War," he says, "is a public armed contest between nations, under the sanction of international law, to establish justice between them."

We are in hearty sympathy with those in this and other countries who are seeking to discover some better method than war between the nations to establish justice between them, but we take serious exception to two features in the specific programme of the League to Enforce Peace.

If its title adequately represents its purpose, we object to its purpose; if it does not adequately represent its purpose, we object to the title. The league of nations ought to be organized, not to enforce peace, but to enforce justice. It cannot be too often affirmed that peace is not righteous, but unrighteous, which is not founded on justice. It cannot be too often affirmed that, in the words of the Hebrew prophet, "There is no peace, saith my God, to the wicked." As long as there are criminals violating the rights of the individual in the community, the community must make war upon them. As long as there are criminal nations making war upon peaceful nations, the nations should unite in war upon such criminals. It is true that judges appointed to maintain justice are called justices of the peace, and police officers are often called peace officers. But it is also true that language not only expresses thought and feeling, it also produces thought and feeling; and the League to Enforce Peace by its title produces the impression that the ultimate purpose of the League is peace. The ultimate purpose of the League ought to be justice. In this respect, the title that Mr. Smiley gave to his Lake Mohonk conference is immeasurably better than the title which the authors of this international league have given to their league. We hope, and indeed we believe, it misrepresents, or at least inadequately represents, their real purpose.

Our other objection to the programme of this League is its agreement that *all* other questions shall be submitted to a council of conciliation before a declaration of war. What President Lowell has said is, in general, true: "We ought not, in the interest of universal peace, to object to making a public statement of our position in an international court or council before resorting to arms." But this is a general, not a universal, proposition. If we have reason to apprehend the commission of a crime, we usually invoke the aid of the police to prevent it; but it is a well-settled principle of law that if a criminal is detected in the commission of a crime we need not wait for the police; the criminal may be arrested by any citizen and held until the police can be summoned. If one sees a man abducting a child, he does not wait for the police nor for a conference with his neighbors, but comes instantly to the child's protection. There are cases in which a nation must act with promptitude, without waiting for either the authority of the tribunal or for a conference with other nations. Our fathers, in the framing of the Constitution, recognized this principle in their provision that no State shall "engage in war *unless* actually invaded or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay." The League to Enforce Peace rightly refuses to indorse the proposal which had previously been made that all questions arising between nations shall be submitted to a permanent international court. Its present proposal will not be accepted, and in our judgment ought not to be accepted, unless the League materially modifies the unqualified assertion that all non-justiciable questions shall be submitted to a council of conciliation for consideration before a declaration of war.

It has been objected that this is not a time to consider the

question of international arbitration. With that objection The Outlook cannot concur. We agree that the first duty of every American is to protest against the barbarous and criminal course of Germany in its actions in violation of international law, the laws of war, and the principles of common humanity. But we can see no reason why those who join in this protest, and who vigorously criticize our Government for its failure to enforce that protest by political action, should not at the same time join in an endeavor to equip the Nation with power to enforce such a protest in the future, and also in an endeavor by friendly discussion to find some way of creating an international league which will make such barbaric warfare impossible in the future.

When, about the middle of the last century, the house of Harper & Brothers burned to the ground, while the firemen were still fighting the flames the four brothers held a consultation on the street and made their plans for resuming business. But at the same time, when a frightened employee asked, "What things shall we save first?" one of the brothers replied, "Never mind about the things; save the lives," and all were saved. These brothers were large-minded enough and quick-witted enough both to save the lives then in peril and to lay their plans for future work. We believe that the American people are large-minded and quick-witted enough to do the same thing, and that now, while the horror of this great war is convincing the whole world that there ought to be found some better method of establishing justice between nations than the barbaric methods of the battlefield, it ought to be possible, and it is possible, to exert all our powers for the present protection of the Belgians, and at the same time consider what future steps can be taken for the protection of future generations from the repetition of such a gigantic crime as has produced the present tragedy.

The questions touched upon in this editorial have been brought again in a striking fashion to public attention by an article published in the "Metropolitan Magazine" for February by Theodore Roosevelt. His article is chiefly an attack, and we think a righteous attack, on those men or nations that refuse to jeopardize their comfort in the present world war even for the sake of defending and maintaining plain and simple justice. Mr. Roosevelt rightly says that those men or nations that attempt to excuse themselves for their failure to perform their immediate duties in behalf of international justice by talking about or advocating a peaceful millennium to come are not wise leaders to follow. We share Mr. Roosevelt's aversion to those men who refuse to protest against the violation of Belgium and the murder of women and children on the Lusitania, and yet advocate that in some undefined period of the future the military force of the United States, when it becomes a member of a league for peace, shall be employed to prevent international violations and murders of this kind.

But we regret that Mr. Roosevelt has laid so much emphasis on this aspect of the problem that he has failed to give any emphasis to his belief that there may be an international federation for the promotion of international justice and righteousness. His article has given the impression to some thoughtful readers that he is not interested in or does not approve of international federation for the purpose of settling international disputes by judicature instead of by the personal duel system. In this respect Mr. Roosevelt has done himself an injustice in his "Metropolitan" article, for he has outlined in considerable detail in a little volume called "America and the World War," published by Charles Scribner's Sons in 1915, a plan for a world federation to establish justice and good order. Mr. Roosevelt has made it clear by his utterances that he is not merely a nationalist, he is an internationalist. But he rightly believes that there can be no true internationalism until the national units composing the international federation are strong, virile, high-minded, and ready to translate their words into deeds at short notice. We reprint above Mr. Roosevelt's own statement of his plan. It is clear from the widespread discussion, both by private citizens and public men in this country and Europe, that the present is a peculiarly opportune time for considering all plans that contain any germ of reason or intelligence for substituting judicature for war in international disputes.

AN INTREPID AMERICAN

SOME PERSONAL REMINISCENCES OF ADMIRAL DEWEY

BY ELIZA R. SCIDMORE

Miss Scidmore is well known to our readers. She has long been an authority on matters of the Far East, having lived in Japan off and on for thirty years. She has been a personal friend of Admiral and Mrs. Dewey for many years. Miss Scidmore was a tourist in Manila in February, 1899, the time of the Aguinaldo outbreak. Her reminiscences of Admiral Dewey are therefore based upon personal knowledge and experience.—THE EDITORS.

HOW near the United States came to open hostilities with Germany in Manila Bay may soon be known with exactness and authority, when certain of Admiral Dewey's private records are published.

In his "Autobiography," published four years ago, Admiral Dewey touched in the briefest way upon his relations with the German Admiral von Diederichs and the "incidents" that enlivened the long summer blockade of 1898 while the American fleet waited in Manila Bay for the American troops to arrive. That Chapter XVII was what nearly every one turned to read first. When taxed with having let the Germans off too easily in that autobiography, and with having smoothed over the most outrageous breaches of naval etiquette and the common courtesy of the seas, Admiral Dewey said that he had purposely omitted everything that might be irritating or stir up controversy and international ill feeling. That his generosity was wasted was soon seen, for when spoken to again in his own house he reached for the book and read (page 267) the sentences relating how the German Admiral sent to him "a capable, tactful young officer of his staff" the day after "the Subig Bay incident" and how all differences were then adjusted.

"That is much better than to have a discussion now," said the generous one; "but I have written out a full, detailed, and exact account of all my intercourse with the Germans at Manila, sealed it, and put it away with my private papers. After my death it can be published as a matter of history."

The fleet knew, the British knew, and all the gossip of the Far East knew that much went on at Manila that did not get into print; and the courage of Admiral Dewey in dealing with the German menace was as great as was his magnanimity since in writing of the events in which he played the great part. His restraint and kindly feeling counseled the peaceful way when the contest was over.

It is to be remembered that Prince Henry of Prussia had come out to the East with a great fleet to raise the German flag over Kiaochau the previous autumn, and Hongkong was full of the flagships of all nations that winter. At a farewell banquet before Prince Henry left he toasted in turn the fleet and the admiral of each country present, the band played each national anthem, and each time the health was drunk with many "*Hochs!*" After the Prince sat down some one whispered that he had forgotten the American fleet; but the American Admiral had withdrawn by that time and the omission could not be repaired. Hongkong officials tried to repair the breach, and for the rest of his stay all British officials vied in friendly attentions to Admiral Dewey, and we all remember how they let neutrality go by the board when it came to supplying Admiral Dewey's ships on their withdrawal to a bay over on the Kwangtung shore.

It was a German man-of-war which spirited the Spanish Governor-General and his family away from Manila after the naval battle, from under the very nose of the American fleet, without saying, "By your leave;" and a German Consul who arranged the matter. The cable was cut, and despatch boats were running back and forth to Hongkong, and none so busy as the German ships. Admiral Dewey had not cared for visitors in port at that time, and he ordered an American yacht out and off with small ceremony, and discouraged any sight-seeing, while he waited and waited for the army to be raised and the transports to come. Every one's nerves were on edge, all were "jumpy" with suspense, and it took all the marvelous tact, the sunny diplomacy of Lieutenant Brumby, Admiral Dewey's devoted aide, to keep things cool on board the Olympia.

The German ships ran in and out of harbor, were gone for days and returned by night or day, sent small boats out and ashore as they pleased, until there came "the Subig Bay inci-

dent," when a German ship rescued some beleaguered Spaniards from a blockhouse in Subig Bay and landed them in Manila, an American gunboat on guard at the time. Then that same night a German launch chasing around after dark and not obeying the "Halt!" was nearly fired on, and the climax came.

It was then that Admiral von Diederichs sent his aide, Lieutenant von Hintze, with a protest—in fact, with a whole memorandum of grievances—to the American Admiral, to take him to task, as it were, for interference with German freedom in the blockaded bay. As the story went when I heard it with greatest authority at Manila in February, 1899, Admiral Dewey gave the cool young German in his cool white uniform quite the worst quarter of an hour of all his young life. As soon as he had made his errand of remonstrance known Admiral Dewey fell upon him with the force of forty gunboats or the blast of a Luzon typhoon. I was told that he said to him some words to this effect: "Do you know that I am blockading this harbor? I should not think you did. Do you know that you are in here only by my courtesy? That you cannot enter or leave by day nor by night, nor put down a boat, without my permission?"

Also he is said to have thundered at the wilted one: "Does your German Admiral want war? It looks like it. And if he wants war he can have it—*now!*"

Lieutenant von Hintze, arriving as gay and chipper as a robin, was pale and visibly excited as he went down the Olympia's side to his launch, not all of Lieutenant Brumby's soothing words and oil spray of courtesy availing to calm him. "*Mein Gott! Mein Gott!*" he is said to have uttered; "what is the matter with your American Admiral to-day?"

The German fleet outnumbered the American fleet and outnumbered the Dewey ships besides, and how much ammunition Admiral Dewey had left in his ships after his glorious shooting on the 1st of May was never told. Every one just guessed. The German ships made no more complaints, obeyed blockade conventions, and von Diederichs and his flagship sailed away. One may remember that there were explanations and semi-apologies from Berlin, and President McKinley was assured that Admiral von Diederichs had blundered because of unfamiliarity with naval etiquette. He had not really meant anything. About that time, too, a tale came out to the East of a Potsdam Palace dinner at which the Kaiser had pounded the table and said to the Infanta Eulalie: "The Americans shall never have the Philippines while I am Kaiser."

It was significant also that on that Sunday morning of February 3, 1899, when Admiral Dewey steamed over from Cavite at sunrise and took a position off the mouth of the river for the Olympia, the British man-of-war picked up anchor and moved to one side of the Olympia and the Japanese man-of-war as significantly dropped anchor on the other. The German ship swung in splendid isolation far to westward by herself.

The tourists from the hotel, of whom I was one, who had been hustled off on short notice, with scant hand-baggage, took refuge along with the naval families on an empty transport in the harbor the moment volley-firing in the suburbs declared that the long-expected outbreak of Aguinaldo had come late the night before. All that hot Sunday, from our transport, just in front of the Olympia, we watched the great semicircle of war-ships and transports strung out before the city; and watched as from an opera-box war as a spectacle—the smoke of burning houses and the explosions of shells. Flags ran up and down the Olympia's masts, and the Monterey and Monadnock monitors at either end of the semicircle would fire their great guns as commanded, *Bang!* and we watched the black speck dart through the air—750 good gold dollars spent at every crack—an object-lesson of the awful extravagance of war. Days later we drove out and saw the awful havoc that each such naval shell had

wrought—deep crater holes in the solid earth, heaps of débris where houses had been—though all this was mere child's play to the tremendous shell holes and havoc of war to-day.

When a launch put off from the German ship and ran in towards the flaming tree at the Pasig's mouth, we grew excited, and knowing ones exclaimed: "The Olympia will fire, itself, if that German goes another yard!" Over our heads surely, and we stopped our ears. But the launch went on and into the river, and we wondered if it would bring Aguinaldo or any one out and spirit him away to safety again. And it turned out that the considerate German commander had merely sent in his surgeons, without consulting Admiral Dewey, to offer their aid to the military authorities, and General Otis had declined with thanks.

A blacker cloud of smoke nearer the water-front led the knowing ones to say: "There goes the Oriente Hotel and your trunk!" And a French maid put her head on the rail and sobbed out, "*Mais! La guerre n'est pas gaie!*" (war is not gay); and Suzanne's wail, when reported to Admiral Dewey, gave him the first hearty laugh in days.

Then a tardy Senate ratified the Treaty of Paris and Congress passed a bill creating and conferring the new rank on Admiral Dewey, and all the harbor rang with salutes to the new four-starred flag that rose over the Olympia, and every one rejoiced and rejoiced, and congratulated the Admiral.

A few mornings later there entered the war-ship of a certain nation and banged away the accustomed old salute for Admiral Dewey. A launch sped over to the new arrival, and information was given that—as they could very well see by the unique flag, and all the naval world knew—Admiral Dewey had new rank and more guns to his salute. "Oh, we will just fire five more guns, then!" was the offhand remark—the usual old attitude toward America in the East.

"You will fire, please, seventeen guns as our Admiral's salute," said the American boarding officer. And the foreign ship did, and all the listening bay counted them one by one, and that was perhaps among the last times in the East that the old European attitude toward America and the American navy was apparent. Admiral Dewey had made his country a world power, to be feared as well as respected. He was a master fighter and not afraid to fight, and they knew it throughout the seven seas by object-lesson.

When Admiral Dewey's "Autobiography" appeared, and all the world was reading it, the Germans became a little nervous or self-conscious—from what he did not say in the few von Diederichs paragraphs, probably. They must have feared that some one would read between the lines; and they did in England, and British service journals gave rapturous praise and raked up all the Manila "incidents." Lieutenant von Hintze, since become Admiral von Hintze, and having won the Kaiser's special favor during a term of duty on the Imperial yacht, had been shifted over into the diplomatic service because of his special talents, and was then German Minister to Mexico. He came home on leave, and it was put up to him to make answer for or advise what attitude to take toward the stories in the British press about what really happened at Manila. One amazing comment in a semi-official or inspired German sheet was to the effect that, since the only other witnesses to the interview on the Olympia, Captain Lamberton and Lieutenant Brumby, were both dead, the thing resolved itself merely into "a question of veracity between our Admiral von Hintze and Admiral Dewey," and "We Germans naturally believe," and so forth, and so forth.

When word of that came to this side of the water, up rose

every officer survivor of Manila Day and there was a chorus of "We can testify to that interview."

"You see," said one veteran to Admiral Dewey, "the day was red hot, sir, the ship was still, and the wardroom transoms opened directly on your deck, so those below heard every word that passed." Heard every word that Admiral Dewey said, for Lieutenant von Hintze had no leave or chance or part to speak after the storm broke!

"And furthermore," said another elder officer to one of the Dewey household, "as the Old Man was mad clear through, he bellowed like a bull, and I think all the 'Jackies' up front must have heard too. Oh, he did up the opponent! No chance for Brumby's peace tactics and tact that time. It was great!"

It is doubtful if Herr von Hintze can ever have truly loved America since that summer's day. Possibly that is why he went through America as well as England incognito on his way from Mexico to Germany in August, 1914, to ask for active sea service. The Kaiser, appreciating the so-clever joke, made him Minister to China, and told him to go back by the same route and through America. Speaking English and French perfectly, without a trace of guttural accent, armed with some sort of a passport, Admiral von Hintze recrossed the Atlantic and went to San Francisco. He arrived in Shanghai much later—January 9, 1915, to be exact—as *supercargo* of the small Norwegian tramp ship Christian Bors from Seattle. He was at a small hotel in Shanghai for ten days, and then, taking train, descended at the Cheimen station in Peking as H. E. the German Minister, and was received with all the honors due his rank.

The British press in China printed scathing accounts of the adventures and activities of "The Supercargo Envoy," as they still call him. They also tell that American detectives sleuthing around San Francisco on the trail of certain German secret service agents, supposed to have connection with the loading and despatch of the ships Sacramento and Esmeralda, the Olson and Mahony, believed to have carried to and been loaded with supplies for the German fleet in the South Pacific, lost trace of their suspects at Seattle. They telegraphed to Japan to search the Christian Bors when it put in for coal, and it was the amiable supercargo who received the Japanese police and showed them all over the little ship, speaking a pure and unaccented English. The tale of Admiral von Hintze's cleverness is told with gusto to every newcomer in Peking, and none seem to appreciate how awkward it might have been if the strange German had been arrested in San Francisco and forced to reveal his identity. Could he have disentangled himself from connection with the staff of the German Consul Bopp, so recently tried and sentenced in the courts there to a fine of \$10,000 and two years' hard labor for conspiracy against our neutrality laws?

"A German admiral a supercargo of a Norwegian tramp ship!" was Admiral Dewey's amazed comment when Shanghai papers were given him relating the exploits of the former aide to Admiral von Diederichs.

Now that this great figure of the Spanish War is gone and the country is the poorer by the loss of that quiet, kindly gentleman, that simple, frank, direct mind to which right was right and wrong was wrong, my mind has turned again to the swift course of events in 1898, some of which I saw and of others heard detailed accounts from those who played a great part in them. I have felt it both a duty and a pleasure to relate these reminiscences here as a tribute to one whom I shall always love for his uncompromising and high-minded Americanism.

Washington, D. C., January 23.

A EULOGY OF POLAND

Editors of The Outlook:

AT this time, when the future welfare of peoples and nations is being forged by the great war in Europe, and the democracy of this country is in process of forming its opinion as to the ideals and propriety of independence of the people involved in this war, a weekly of such prominence and popularity as *The Outlook*, read by more intelligent people than any other magazine, exercises a tremendous influence in the creation of such an opinion.

The article "The Problems of European Peace," referring to

the future of Poland, which appeared in *The Outlook* of January 10, 1917, is misleading and a grave injustice to Poland. The broad statement, "And yet it is certain that they [the Poles] are not strong enough to defend themselves against their powerful neighbors. It is by no means certain that they [the Poles] are competent for self-government. Their [Polish] history does not indicate that they are," is a most unhappy attempt to defame the most unfortunate, at the same time the most chivalrous, people in Europe. I beg to refer you to "The Partitions of Poland," by Lord Eversley. Even this work does not give

full justice to the Poles, but it is the most complete and honest work in the English language on the question; and, being written by an Englishman, carries with it the assurance that it is not pro-Polish. It covers the part played by England in the partition of Poland and does not deny that she profited by the horrible crimes committed against Poland. England paid Frederick William II with the freedom and lands of the Poles for the troops supplied by Prussia to crush the great French Revolution.

At the end of the seventeenth century it was France which advanced the broad ideals of human rights and democracy in western Europe; and in eastern Europe, at the same time, Poland contemplated reorganizing itself along these democratic lines.

Poland is the oldest republic in Europe.

The Polish Constitution, proclaimed on May 3, 1793, is the best historical evidence that Poland knew how to govern her people with advancement of civilization. Her struggle for democracy was her downfall. The three reactionary absolute Powers—Russia, Austria, and Prussia—in concert with England, smothered those democratic tendencies with the same methods with which they tried to bring France under the absolute rule of detested dynasty and bureaucracy. Poland was weaker than France; her opponents were stronger on her borders than were the opponents of France on her frontiers. Being occupied with the partition of Poland, they let France escape from the cruel fate meted out to the Republic of Poland. The Polish Republic gave birth to the French Republic. This was a century and a quarter ago. Historic proofs are contrary to the assertions made in *The Outlook* as to the fitness of Poland for self-government. Every thirty or forty years Poland has revolted against her oppressors—as soon as a new generation grew and was strong enough to take up anew the struggle for liberty and the establishment of democracy. Poland can be trusted with independence. She is proving her right to it by the price of the blood of her men. Poland is fighting for God's law—"Freedom for all oppressed nations."

In this great war, after the most liberal proclamation of the Allies that they are fighting for the liberation and rights of the small nations, the Poles have sided with the Allies, and by their attitude they saved the eastern front in the same manner as Belgium saved the western front for the Allies. Poland voluntarily gave to the Russian army nearly two million men, and as a reward, on retreating from Poland, the Russians devastated three-quarters of the land of the ancient Polish Republic, burned

more than four thousand towns and villages, as well as the food-stuffs, and drove before their army more than two million Poles and Jews, over half of whom perished by the roadside. Those left behind died from starvation. All the attempts of America to relieve the starving Poles were frustrated by the Allies—to please Russia.

Still the Poles, abandoned by the whole world, have not given way to despair. Their spirit is not broken. They have simply been disillusioned as to the true meaning of the humanitarianism of those people who so loudly are proclaiming their adherence to it. They gathered their scattered strength, organized their own relief organizations, and by superhuman efforts have saved their nation from an abominable death from slow starvation.

They have not forgotten that education is not only upholding the nation, but it is spreading democracy; and so they have opened a few thousand schools in the rural districts and high schools and universities in Warsaw, Lemberg, and Cracow. They started in each country district an agricultural society, sent thousands of lecturers among the people, organized them into different unions, taught them how to help each other in their present difficulty, and how to survive until the end of the war. All this was done with local talents, energy, and money, without any help from outside of any importance.

With respectful dignity the Poles have accepted what was their just due, but the Central Powers have not received from them as yet the price upon which they were calculating—their blood and war power.

Such are the Poles. They are proud of their past history and of their present achievements. They are indebted to no nation for any good will or help. They are taking care of themselves, and all they ask of the whole world is "justice."

New York, January 11, 1917.

G. J. SOSNOWSKI.

[We neither justify nor palliate the crimes committed against Poland. We should be very glad to believe with our correspondent that the Poles are competent for self-government and strong enough to defend themselves against their powerful neighbors. But we are not convinced of either fact, and we think the statement which our correspondent criticises was well within bounds. Readers who are interested in this question will find a graphic and realistic picture of Polish history and Polish character in the three historical novels by a very distinguished Polish author, Henry Sienkiewicz—"With Fire and Sword," "The Deluge," "Pan Michael."—THE EDITORS.]

KNOLL PAPERS

BY LYMAN ABBOTT

WHY I AM AN EVANGELICAL CHRISTIAN

"Not what, but WHOM, I do believe,
That, in my darkest hour of need,
Hath comfort that no mortal creed
To mortal man may give;—
Not what, but WHOM!
For Christ is more than all the creeds,
And his full life of gentle deeds
Shall all the creeds outlive."—*John Oxenham*.

AN "Unknown Friend" has just written me as follows:
About a year ago I wrote you asking if you would write in one of the "Knoll Papers" under the title of "Why I Am Not a Unitarian." You replied that you much preferred to put the matter in the affirmative instead of the negative, and that some time you would be glad to write under the title of "Why I Am an Evangelical Christian." I have been looking rather anxiously for that article ever since. May we please have that paper before the "Knoll Papers" must cease?

A discriminating friend of mine distinguishes between "real reasons" and "good reasons." A real reason is one that has determined our conduct; a good reason is one that we give to another in order to justify our conduct. I suppose the real reason why I am an evangelical Christian is that I was born and brought up in that school, and have never seen adequate reason for departing from it. Institutions, whether

political or religious, have always with me taken a secondary place. I suspect that I should have remained in whatever Christian Church I had found myself in my youth, provided it would give me liberty to think and to teach in accordance with my sincere convictions. The evangelical Congregational Church has always accorded me that liberty. Therefore I have remained an evangelical Congregationalist. But in other denominations I see much to honor—in the Roman Catholic Church, reverence; in the Episcopal Church, beauty of worship; in the Presbyterian Church, steadfastness of conviction; in the Methodist Church, enthusiasm; in the Baptist Church, scrupulous loyalty; in the Unitarian Church, a spirit of practical humanity.

But I have remained an evangelical Congregationalist not merely because of either indifference or inertia. The inherited faith of my childhood has been modified both by studies and by religious experience, but it has in these modifications been both deepened and enriched.

In my boyhood I coveted the spirit of life which I recognized in my grandfather, my father, my mother, and my aunt, who after my mother's death was a second mother to me. To get that life I thought I must understand and accept the creed of the Church to which they all belonged, and for four or five years I studied, as I had opportunity, earnestly and with boyish thor-

oughness, that creed. I thought to find in it a gateway to Christ. Instead I found it a barbed-wire entanglement. Finally, the year that I graduated from college I joined the church, gave up studying the creed, and turned to study the life, character, and teachings of Jesus Christ.

In the teachings of Jesus I found neither ecclesiasticism nor theology. Ecclesiasticism is defined by the Century Dictionary as "devotion to the interests of the church and the extension of its influence in its external relations." I did not find in the life and teachings of Jesus Christ any devotion to the interests of the Church or to the extension of its influence in its external relations. Theology is defined by the Century Dictionary as "the science concerned with ascertaining, classifying, and systematizing all attainable truth concerning God and his relation to the universe." I did not find in the teachings of Jesus Christ any endeavor to classify or systematically define all attainable truth concerning God and his relation to the universe. But I did find in his teachings vital principles stated, and in his life and character a vital spirit manifested which I increasingly believed furnished a solution for all the practical problems of human conduct both social and individual. And from the time when I entered the ministry in 1860 my whole life endeavor has been to understand and inculcate those principles, to understand and give expression to that spirit.

This study soon led me to reject what was then the current theological definition of Jesus Christ, as God and man mysteriously joined together. I remember finding in one of the older authors a statement to the effect that as man Jesus hungered, as God he created bread; as man he suffered pain, as God he healed the sick; as man he was tempted, as God he forgave sin; as man he died, as God he raised man from the dead. This teaching robbed me of that which I wanted—an example which I might follow and a God whom I might reverence. I could not reverence as God the man and I could not follow as a man the God. I remember in my studies coming across a statement in some commentary, I think it was Alford's, that the desire of Jesus to have his three disciples near him at the time of his prayer in Gethsemane was an illustration of his human weakness, and it inspired me to preach a sermon on that desire as a manifestation of the greatness of God, whose life lacks something of completion unless we give to him the human sympathy of children to a father, a sympathy which God craves with a craving at once human and divine. Gradually the conception of a God and man mysteriously joined together was supplanted by the conception of God *in* man—the Divine revealing himself in and through a human life, the conception which Henry van Dyke has embodied in the pregnant sentence, "The human life of God."

As I went back in my subsequent studies from the New Testament to the Old, I found in the Old Testament the foundation laid for this, to me, newer conception, for I there found the declaration that God had made man in his own image; therefore, I concluded, in man we are to look for the image of God. I found the figures of the poets and the prophets all harmonious with this conception. God was represented as riding on the clouds, controlling the tempest, dwelling in the high mountains, using the earth as his footstool; but these material things were but his instruments; they did not represent him. As a king, ruleth his people, as a shepherd shepherdeth his sheep, as a father pitieth his children, as a mother comforteth her child—these were the figures which the poets and prophets used to interpret God to man. And with these figures accorded the teaching that God dwells with men, in their hearts and lives, listening to their prayers, answering them by his inspiration, their guide and friend and Great Companion. And thus was prepared the way for the teaching of the New Testament—that in the perfect life of the perfect man God has been revealed to men.

I do not say, with some of my fellow-teachers, that Jesus Christ is God. I say, with Paul, that he is God manifested in the flesh—that is, such a manifestation of God as is possible in a human life. I say, with John, that "which we have heard, which we have seen with our eyes, which we have looked upon, and our hands have handled, of the Word of life; . . . that eternal life, which was with the Father and was manifested unto us; that which we have seen and heard declare we unto you."

But Jesus Christ is not the only manifestation of God; and as the artist is more than all the pictures which he paints, and the author is more than all the books which he writes, so God is more than the sum of all his manifestations. The physical power of God is more manifested in an earthquake than in anything that Jesus ever did; the skill of God is more manifested in the wing of a bird, the growth of a flower, or the human eye than in any product of Jesus' handiwork of which we have any knowledge. But the only way in which the infinite and invisible God can manifest to men his moral nature, his spiritual life, his real personality, is in the terms of a human experience. It is thus that he has manifested himself in the human experience of Jesus of Nazareth. And this he has done that he may manifest himself in the experience of all his children. I transcribe here what I have written elsewhere: "Incarnation is the indwelling of God in a unique man, in order that all men may come to be at one with God." If one asks me, as correspondents occasionally do, whether I think the divinity of Jesus Christ is different from the divinity in man, I reply that there cannot be two kinds of divinity unless there are two kinds of God. There is a great difference between saying that "Jesus is a man like other men" and saying that "other men may become like Jesus." That other men may become like Jesus is the clear teaching of Paul, who declares that it is the purpose of God that we should be "conformed to the image of his Son, that he might be the first-born among many brethren." It is the clear statement of John, who declares that "every man that hath this hope in him purifieth himself, even as he is pure," and that "as he is, so are we in this world." It is the clear teaching of Jesus himself, who bids us follow him, and prays for us that "As thou, Father, art in me, and I in thee, that they also may be one in us."

In the Episcopal version of the Psalter occurs this sentence: "Thou, O Lord God, art the thing that I long for: thou art my hope, even from my youth."¹ I am an evangelical Christian because that expresses what has been my longing from my youth, and that longing is satisfied by Jesus Christ.

When I began my systematic studies in the life of Jesus of Nazareth, I had an imaginary conception of God as an always just and sometimes merciful king, sitting on a great white throne, ruling the universe, to whom I might send my prayers by a kind of wireless telegraphy, though wireless telegraphy was not then known, and from whom I might get responses chiefly through either the church or the Bible. I really worshiped an idol, though made of imagination, not of wood or stone. As I pursued my studies in the life of Jesus, his life and character more and more inspired my reverence and love. Long since that spiritual idol has disappeared from my temple, and its place has been taken by the God who has been revealed to me in the earthly life and character of Jesus of Nazareth. No character that I can imagine, no character that I can build up out of the scattered fragments furnished by history and literature, can for a moment compare in my thought with what James Martineau has well called "the realized ideal" which that life and character furnish to the world. Discussions between the Unitarians and the Trinitarians have been largely upon the question what is the metaphysical relation between Jesus Christ and the Father of whom every family in heaven and earth is named. I do not know what that metaphysical relation is. I do not care to know. It is enough that to me Jesus Christ is the supreme manifestation of the eternal God, not the manifestation of one part of him or one office which he performs in the world, not more the manifestation of his mercy than of his justice, not more the manifestation of his tenderness than of his authority, but the manifestation of the truth that God is Immanuel—that is, God with us.

To state an experience in the terms of philosophy is always difficult, yet my philosophy and my experience are so intermingled that I cannot separate them. I may perhaps express them thus: The veiled, invisible figure that is always walking through life, always judging, befriending, forgiving, helping men, was for one moment made so clear that human eyes could see him and human hands could handle him; then hidden from human eyes and escaping from human touch, he has become the nearer to us because he is invisible and intangible.

The Knoll, Cornwall-on-Hudson.

¹ Psalm lxxi. 4.

MARY SLESSOR OF CALABAR

BY MRS. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS

ONE of the most interesting biographies which has been written for many a day is "Mary Slessor of Calabar,"¹ a book which has just appeared in this country, although it was published in England some months ago, and has had the unusual experience for a biography—and especially that of a foreign missionary—of being among the "best sellers." In its first months it is already in its fourth edition, and well it may be, for rarely has a life been lived so full of romance, of heroism, and at the same time of absolute sincerity and simplicity. The name of Mary Slessor is bound to become one of those listed among the heroines of the Church, although it would have filled her with astonishment and genuine consternation could she have been aware that this would ever have been said of her.

She was born in the home of a humble shoemaker in the suburbs of Aberdeen on December 2, 1848. He was in no way a noteworthy person even before he introduced the skeleton into the household by his love of strong drink. Because of this infirmity the family moved to Dundee while Mary was still a child, hoping that new surroundings and new associates would create new habits. But the experiment proved a failure. The habit grew upon him until it became necessary first for her mother, and then for Mary, to enter a factory. Here she worked as a "half-timer"—that is, working mornings, and afternoons attending the school which the factory provided for "half-timers," until she reached the age when she was equal to full time. She then labored ten hours a day steadily for fourteen years, providing more and more of the support of the family until she became its mainstay. During this time her father died, and at its end her two younger sisters had begun to assist in the maintenance of the family.

During all these years she and her mother were constant attendants upon both Sunday and mid-week services of the church. As soon as she was old enough she took a class of girls in the Sunday-school, and later, with very signal success, a class of exceedingly difficult boys. When a mission was opened in one of the worst parts of the city, she was given the charge of the work among the young men, and, though only a girl herself, her tact and control of them was remarkable. A story is told of her passing through a group of lads who were bent on tormenting her. One of them swung a heavily laden sling-shot nearer and nearer her head, until it grazed her forehead. She did not flinch, but stood motionless; whereupon one exclaimed, "She's game," and thereupon they accompanied her in a body into the chapel and became her devoted followers. Years afterwards, when she was in the "bush," she received a photograph from the boy who swung the sling and who had from that evening developed into a law-abiding, useful member of society.

There was little schooling for her; but she was born with a hunger for books, and, like David Livingstone, she fastened a book to her loom, and read as she walked to and fro at her work. Some one, observing her voracious consumption of books, gave her "Sartor Resartus," to see what she would make of it. When he met her again, he asked how she got on with Carlyle. "It is grand," she replied. "I sat up reading it, and was so interested that I did not know what the time was until I heard the factory bells calling me to work in the morning!"

Although she had little opportunity for attending school, she became a broad-minded, cultured woman, whom men in every rank of life found interesting and stimulating. When news came of the death of David Livingstone, in 1874, there was a wave of missionary enthusiasm which reached Mary and swept her into the field. In May, 1875, she offered herself as a candidate for missionary service, and the following year, after a few months of special preparation, she sailed for Calabar, the scene of so much romance and tragedy, the very center of the slave-trade, where the natives were the most degraded in all Africa; to a country at once beautiful but deadly—one of the unhealthiest spots in the world. The interior back of the coast was still a mysterious, unknown region of rivers, swamps, and forests, inhabited by wild animals and scarcely less savage tribes of men.

Missions had begun on the coast more than thirty years before, but the work was confined to a comparatively small area. The results were not large in numbers, there being but one hundred and seventy-four members in all the congregations, although the regular attendance was more than one thousand, but it was good foundation work.

Mary Slessor at first was set to teach and to visit the natives. She learned the language quickly by ear, rather than through rules of grammar, and acquired a very unusual skill in its use. She also possessed a quick intuition, which enabled her to understand the working of the African mind as very few foreigners have ever been able to do. The strength developed by years of simple habits and long toil stood her in good stead in the difficult journeys through the bush. There were long and fatiguing marches and much climbing and jumping and wading to do, but she enjoyed it thoroughly. In many places she was the first white woman ever seen, and the children would run away screaming with fright, while the women would crowd around her, talking, gesticulating, and fingering, so that the chiefs had to drive them away.

As she became better acquainted with the language and the people her trips were more frequent and more extended, and she very early acquired a remarkable influence and power over the natives.

On her return from her first furlough she was placed in charge of a station—Old Town—where the people were among the most degraded in all Calabar. It was a difficult field, but she entered upon it with zest. She was practically her own mistress and could carry out her own ideas and methods. Her household consisted of a young woman and several boys and girls, with whose training she took endless pains, and who helped her and accompanied her to her meetings. She was an indefatigable worker and had the gift of putting those under her direction into the self-developing work which makes competent men and women.

It was at Old Town that she came into close contact with the sinister practices of the people; the most dreadful of these were twin murder, human sacrifices, and the cruel treatment of women. The evil of twin murder had a terrible fascination for her. A woman who gave birth to twins was regarded with horror. The belief was that the father of one was an evil spirit, and that the woman must have been guilty of a great sin. The children were immediately killed and the mother driven out into the bush, where she was compelled to live alone. There was but one thing for the missionaries to do in these cases—if possible, to get possession of the babies before they were killed and bring them up in the mission compound. To rescue such children she exposed herself to great danger, displaying a marvelous courage, and she was successful in rescuing fifty-two.

The spirit of the pioneer, which was hers pre-eminently, kept her constantly making trips of exploration up river. The natives found her unique. Immediately she was like one of themselves, and they responded to her advances as to those of no other missionary. Often she was away at night, when her only resting-place was a mud hut and a bed of filthy rags. Sometimes she was overtaken by the terrible storms of the tropics. Sometimes it was wild beasts that she encountered. On one occasion her canoe was attacked by an angry hippopotamus, and the only weapons of defense were paddles and tin cooking vessels—but they were sufficient. The climate also was an enemy which repeatedly nearly conquered her matchless energy and was successful in the end.

The result of her expeditions was the establishment of small schools and tiny churches which were the first outposts of Christian civilization. Five such were eventually established along Mejong Creek, which in four years developed into a membership of one thousand and were more than self-supporting. The value of her work in the men and women trained in these centers is beyond computation.

Another evil which was prevalent, and which she did much to efface, was the sacrifice of life on the death of a chief. A few months before she went among them a chief of moderate

¹Mary Slessor of Calabar. By W. P. Livingstone. The George H. Doran Company, New York. \$1.50.

means died, and with him were buried eight slave men, eight slave women, ten girls, ten boys, and four free wives. She made careful inquiry and found that the number of lives sacrificed annually from this custom was at least one hundred and fifty in a radius of twenty miles. It took infinite courage to settle in such a community, but though, as she says, "I had a lump in my throat often, and my courage repeatedly threatened to take wings and fly away—though nobody guessed it," she went forward.

Her reward was a unique influence, such as no other white person attained. Her understanding of the African mind, her resourcefulness, her wonderful tact and good humor, genuine Scotch wit, combined with absolute justice and firmness, gave her such power that in 1891 she was formally requested by the Governor-General of Nigeria to accept the office of magistrate. It was frankly recognized that no one else could so manage the natives as could she.

Her manner of holding court was unconventional. She took her knitting, partly to steady her own nerves, partly to give an appearance of unconcern, and she said it was only then that she got leisure to finish a piece.

Time has little value in Africa, and these court sittings were long and wearisome, but her decisions were received as final. Her conduct of a case was often original. More than once she interrupted proceedings to give a man—twice her size and strength—a sharp box on the ear if he were inclined to be impertinent or to interrupt after he had been told to be quiet; but sheepishness, not retaliation, was the state of the victim's mind.

The British officials were devoted to her, and offered her every means in their possession to help her. One of them presented her with a bicycle, the best to be had, and, though she felt that it was a strange thing for one of her years to be making use of such a contrivance, she gladly accepted the opportunity it afforded her of reaching otherwise inaccessible places. When the Government installed motor-car service up and down the road which had been built, she was not only invited to make free use of it, but the drivers were instructed to do all they possibly could to help her in any way.

There was a close friendship between her and some of the officials. To her they were just "dear laddies," and to them she was a woman with a keen brain and a big heart. They were glad to be her guests on the holidays, to which she tried to give a little home flavor, and, though they had to take a religious service or at least family prayers along with the feast, they thought no less of her for the addition.

She had many houses, or at least rooms—usually a couple built on one end of the church—but they were simplicity itself. Her best was thus described: "Four tree-trunks with forked tops were driven into the ground, and upon them were laid other logs. Bamboo crossed and recrossed and covered with palm mats formed the roof and the veranda. Upright sticks, interlaced and daubed with red clay, made the walls. Two rooms, each 11 x 6 feet, with a shaded veranda, thus came into existence. Then a shed was added to each end, making three sides of a square. Fires were kept blazing night and day to dry the material and to smoke it as a protection against vermin. Drains were dug and the bush cleared, and the house was done.

"Inside she built a fireplace of red clay and a sideboard of the same material. Holes were cut for bowls, cups, and other dishes, and rubbed with a stone until the surface was smooth. The top had a cornice to keep the plates from falling off, and was polished with a native black dye. Her next achievement was a mud sofa where she could recline, and near the fireside a seat where the cook could sit and attend to her duties."

In such elegance lived one of the great women of the earth! But even this was not all for her own comfort. She felt that many of the natives' evil practices came from their idleness and isolation. She believed, as Dr. Livingstone had before her, that the opening up of Central Africa to trade would help to stamp out the slave traffic, and she also thought that the development of commerce would to some extent undermine the power of drink. She never tired of showing her possessions to the people and trying to stimulate a desire for such for themselves. The men were greatly taken with the glass windows and doors. Her clock, sewing-machine, and organ were a wonder, and people came from near and far to see them. She could have sold her bedding, clothes, and household goods to the women at any time.

Eager to increase this desire for these marks of civilization, she sent an invitation to one of the Christianized communities to bring up cloth, dishes, and other useful articles for sale, guaranteeing her protection; but the traders were afraid to come. Then she sent word to a king who had great interest in her work, asking him to invite the chiefs of the tribes about her to a palaver. He acted upon her suggestion, and received the party with the greatest courtesy, escorting them over his palace and to a meeting in the church. The experience made a great impression upon the chiefs, the immediate result being one entirely unforeseen by Miss Slessor. The next morning she was awakened by noise about the house, and found the chief with a body of workmen ready to begin at once a house proper for their "mother," whom the king had treated with so great respect. What was more important was that trade relations were established, and the people began to make oil and other products and sell them down the river.

One notable honor came to her most unexpectedly. When Sir Frederick Lugard arrived as Governor-General of Nigeria, he was so struck by the heroic record placed before him that he sent home a strong recommendation to the Secretary of State for the Colonies that her services should be brought to royal notice. The Secretary of State was also impressed, and the result was her election to the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, in England, of which the King is the head. When the word came back, knowing her modesty and the probability that she would decline his invitation if she had time to think it over, Sir Frederick sent her word that he had received the announcement and with it the badge—a silver Maltese cross—and asked her to come and receive it, and inclosed a telegram saying, "Coming," which she was to return at once. The plan acted exactly as he had anticipated, and a very unwilling and embarrassed but happy little woman appeared at the appointed time, dressed in a faded cotton gown, list shoes, and straw hat of the style of some previous year, to be the guest of the highest officials in Africa, and to be treated with the highest honor and respect. Receptions, teas, and a formal presentation in the presence of all the foreigners in the place were tendered her, but what perhaps she prized most was the opportunity to talk to the young men at the Institute, who listened with rapt attention while she addressed them for three-quarters of an hour.

Space permits only a glimpse of one other phase of the character of this gifted woman. Educated only by her own observation and unerring instinct and love for good books, she possessed a simple, direct literary style which many writers might envy. The following epigrams taken from the margins of her Bibles, several of which were filled with such comments, are literary gems:

"God is never behind time."

"If you play with temptation, do not expect God will deliver you."

"A gracious woman has gracious friendships."

"No gift or genius or position can keep us safe or free from sin."

"Good is good, but it is not enough; it must be God."

"The secret of all failure is disobedience."

"Unspiritual man cannot stand success."

"The smallest things are as absolutely necessary as the great things."

"Half the world's sorrow comes from the unwisdom of parents."

"Blessed the man and woman able to serve cheerfully in the second rank—a big test."

"What they were weary of was the punishment, not the sin that brought it."

The latter years were years of increasing weakness and suffering. After she lost the power to go about freely she had a little cart made which her boys and girls could push about. The great break came when she heard of the breaking out of war in Europe. It preyed upon her mind and strength. And when the news came of the invasion of Belgium and the reverses of the Allies, she tried to rise, but could not move. Her girls rushed to her assistance and carried her to the rest-house, where she was very ill for a fortnight, and finally fell into a stupor. Then occurred a scene like the march of Dr. Livingstone's slave boys through the forest. The church lads raised her in

her camp bed and carried her five miles to Ikpe. Next morning they lifted the bed into a canoe, placed a tarpaulin over her, and paddled down to her house at Use, where physicians' aid could be secured. This time she rallied, and was about her work again for a few months, though with increasing weakness. The end came on January 13, 1915.

It is useless to recount the honors paid her memory in Duke Town at the funeral. Government officials, merchants, and missionaries, all were there. The boys of the institute were drawn up on the beach; policemen were posted on the streets. Great crowds watched the procession. The coffin was draped with the Union Jack.

Testimony regarding her work and qualities was given in Scotland by the Mission Committees, by officials, and others who knew her, and by the press, while from many parts of the world came notices of her career which showed how widely she was known. But the true memorial of her life is found in that line of Christian settlements out in the African bush—fifty schools and churches—with their fifteen hundred members and two thousand scholars; and in that immeasurable influence which she exerted over an area of two thousand square miles, from all parts of which the people came to her for help and advice. For such as she it is the body only which dies; she lives on in a thousand lives and for years without number.

THE WAR BY LAND AND AIR AND SEA

BY THE RIGHT HON. WINSTON SPENCER CHURCHILL

As our readers will remember, the author of the following article was First Lord of the Admiralty from 1911 to 1915, and is now an officer in the British army on the western front, as well as a Member of Parliament. He is the son of the late Lord Randolph Churchill and a grandson of the seventh Duke of Marlborough. He went out to South Africa as a newspaper correspondent in the Boer War, was present at several battles, and was taken prisoner but escaped.—THE EDITORS.

DURING the whole year that is past Great Britain has continued to enjoy all the fruits of naval supremacy. We have fed and supplied ourselves in this island with all that was needed to maintain the life of the people and the war-making energies of the state. We have transported our armies by water wherever we chose. We have maintained and supplied them continuously overseas in the highest state of efficiency. We have carried on an active export trade. We have guarded ourselves, our dominions, and our allies from all forms of overseas attack. We have prevented the enemy from carrying on any overseas trade, either export or import, except through neutral countries, and even through this channel, which is closed not by naval power but by diplomatic action, the volume has been substantially reduced.

The battle of Jutland has shown that the enemy cannot face a decisive battle at sea, even when he is challenged in close proximity to his own bases and his protected waters. The superior power of the British line of battle has been proved to be unsailable. Our confidence in this respect rests no longer on convincing arguments and calculations, but on ascertained facts. Meanwhile the superiority of the Grand Fleet has been growing actually and relatively in all essentials.

It cannot be too strongly realized nor too frequently repeated that the foregoing facts constitute the foundation of our whole existence and power to wage the war to a victorious conclusion. Those who suppose that it is open to the Grand Fleet to better this situation by taking more aggressive action at the present stage are ignorant of the physical conditions of modern naval war. They are also singularly unmindful of the teachings of naval history. Even in Nelson's time the most he could do until the enemy put to sea voluntarily was to blockade him in his ports. Under present conditions we achieve this blockade almost as effectively from a distant strategic base, and, in addition, we exert a control over the oceans never dreamed of in the old wars, even after the most dazzling victories. The man who would jeopardize these primary advantages by which alone we live and have our being is a maniac.

But it does not follow from this that we should rest content with these supreme services as the sole outcome of our vast and varied naval power. It is clear that by itself the naval blockade, however stringent, will not effect the ruin of Germany within any period which we can at present foresee. It must never be forgotten that the paramount services of the navy make an enormous demand upon our strictly limited national resources. The battle of Jutland has shown that the Germans had no surprises in store for us; that a great action fought at sea followed in the main a conventional course. The data should now have been obtained to enable us to measure, with more precision and certainty than was possible before, the margins of superiority necessary to assure to the Grand Fleet unquestionable supremacy. After that point has been reached the mere piling up of additional superiority in the absence of any new method by

which that superiority can be turned to effect, or any new advantages which it can gain for us, becomes an unthrifty employment of our resources. If we were to accept the present rôle of the navy—great as it is—as the last word that sea power has to speak, it is clear that the proportion of national energy devoted to it, after safety has once been achieved, would have to be regulated in relation to other needs, both military and industrial.

Is there, then, no means by which the navy, without endangering the supreme advantages it has already secured for us and our allies, can aid more actively in the general cause?

We should not too readily take "No" for an answer. An aggressive spirit is the soul of successful war. The feeling is widespread that the enterprise and audacity of our seamen have not been accorded the outlet and scope which they require. This feeling would be mischievous if it led to vague demands that the Grand Fleet should abandon the sure and sound strategic policy it has hitherto followed. It would be wholly beneficial if it led to the encouragement of a naval offensive which did not compromise the vital elements of our strength.

The menace of submarine attack on merchant ships, which in its first form had been effectually crushed by the measures taken by the Admiralty in the spring of 1915, has lately been resuscitated upon a more formidable scale. Here, too, we must recognize the impossibility of resting even for a day upon our oars. There must be a continual flood of new ideas, new experience, new energy to cope with the ever-varying forms and ever-increasing magnitude of the German attacks.

Our security against being undone by submarine attack on commerce requires a twofold process—first, the harrying and destruction of German submarines by all the methods which naval ingenuity and craft can devise; and, secondly, and scarcely less important, the systematized multiplication of our own merchant shipping.

Whereas at the outset of the war it was right to concentrate our shipbuilding activities upon the accelerated completion of dreadnoughts required for the line of battle at the expense of mercantile construction, a contrary tendency has been operating for a long time. It ought to be possible, in a very short time, to multiply merchant ships of a simple standardized pattern and properly armed against the gun attack of submarines.

What of the air? The foundations of the Royal Flying Corps were well and truly laid before the war. By exertions which claim, though they have not always received, recognition of their countrymen, General Seely, Sir David Henderson, and Colonel Sykes had gathered together, in the teeth of difficulty and discouragement, an organization animated by a lofty spirit, a body of knowledge and experience, and a band of daring pilots with their machines. Out of this everything has been developed, and to-day the Air Service of the British army is not regarded as

inferior to that of any of our allies, and has established an undoubted ascendancy over the enemy.

Here is one of the great decisive factors of the war, a definite step towards real victory. Air superiority has had its fluctuations on the western front. We have been up and down, and now we are up again. Every exertion must be made to maintain this invaluable ascendancy. It will not long pass without new challenge; but past and present experience justifies a confident hope that the position we have gained to-day in military aeronautics will only be improved by a more intense competition.

Since Lord French became responsible for home defense against Zeppelin raids we have witnessed a very great improvement in the organization of all protective measures. The large supplies of guns which were ordered in the early months of the war when the Admiralty first became responsible have all now come to hand, and many others have been added to them. But it is the "hornet" and not the gun which must ever be regarded as the fatal destroyer of Zeppelins and the final deterrent upon their activities. Every month since the beginning of the war the qualities of aeroplanes and the skill and experience of their pilots have been progressively improving. Even in the early days the presence in this country of the aeroplanes of the naval wing was alone sufficient to deter Zeppelins from coming except in the darkness of long and moonless nights. But now the "hornets," ever stronger on the wing, have learned to fly by night, to find their prey and sting it to death.

The German armies to-day are larger and more powerful than they have ever been. The number of divisions which Germany maintains in contact with her enemies has risen by nearly thirty in the last few months, and will probably be still further increased before the spring. They certainly cannot number now much less than two hundred and twenty-five. The reserves of man power which she has available will undoubtedly permit her to maintain these immense forces in continuous activity throughout the coming year, even if the 1918 and 1919 classes of recruits, each six hundred thousand strong, are not thrown in, as thrown in they will undoubtedly be before the struggle ends. The mortal peril of Turkey, Bulgaria, and Austria, and their extreme need, force these countries to yield themselves unresistingly to the martial domination of Prussia. Poland may supply additional resources. Everything will be controlled by "Main Headquarters." German authority and German thoroughness will regulate minutely the war energies of her struggling allies. German commanders will lead their armies, German plans will govern their actions. This centralized, uniform, all-embracing war direction will not become less competent as the conflict swells towards its fateful culmination.

This prodigious military effort will be supported by the greatest manifestations of submarine activity at sea and by strenuous attempts to regain aerial supremacy. Side by side with it will be launched an insidious propaganda of peace. A cloud of fair-seeming words and sentiments will be spread between the Germany which now stands desperately at bay, and the dark and bloody records of Belgian and Serbian atrocities, and the long years of arrogant and malignant preparation for aggressive war. Every agency, whether of fear or lassitude or humanitarianism, will be invoked to stand between the Hun and retribution. High prices, cruel losses, uninspiring leadership, will be counted on to produce their effects upon the war-making resolution of Great Britain and her allies. The German hope is that if the frontiers can be unshakably maintained for another year a peace can be obtained which will relieve Germany from the consequences of the hideous catastrophe in which she has plunged the world, and leave her free to scheme and prepare a decisive stroke in another generation. Unless Germany is beaten in a manner which leaves no room for doubt or dispute, unless she is convinced by the terrible logic of events that the glory of her people can never be achieved by violent means, unless her war-making capacity after the war is sensibly diminished, a renewal of the conflict, after an uneasy and malevolent truce, seems unavoidable.

It is not generally realized that an inconclusive peace is more dangerous to Great Britain than to any of her great allies. Russia, France, Italy, depend for life and safety upon the ability of armies to defend their frontiers. The mobilization of great

armies and their alignment on the frontiers require a definite and accurately calculable number of days. At least a fortnight must elapse between the issue of the fateful order "General Mobilization" and any decisive shock of battle. In that fortnight the main strength of the warring nations can be arrayed for their defense. The salient fact of this war is the great power of the defensive once the armies have taken up the long line of intrenched positions. If the great war ends in an inconclusive peace with consequent danger of the renewal of the war, the frontiers will certainly be intrenched under the most perfect systems that can be devised and defended by every resource of wire, machine guns, and artillery. Therefore it seems that Continental nations, vulnerable only across land frontiers, will be sure of having, first, full warning of an attack, and, secondly, a very effective means of defense. Surprise will have no terrors for them. Their anxieties will be profound and continued, but into those anxieties there will not enter that horrible feeling that at any moment, without warning or cause or even pretext, they may be suddenly struck down.

Great Britain, on the other hand, will depend for her security not upon land frontiers and fortified armies, but, as heretofore, upon sea power and the constant readiness of her fleet. No problem is more harassing than that which was presented to the Admiralty in the years before the war, of always, while living at peace in a peaceful world, being ready at a moment's notice for supreme attack. Modern fleets require no mobilization. Every vessel is a self-contained unit. All the effective vessels are always fully manned. Naval war begins simply by an order to attack. No protecting curtain of two weeks' delay, no national convulsion such as is involved in the general mobilization of an army, stands between us and the supreme challenge of war.

We have escaped this great peril once. After a hundred years of naval peace, in spite of men's minds being largely concentrated on party politics at home, in spite of the widespread sentiment against war preparation, in spite of the unsuspecting, easy-going character of our national life, when the hour came—although "Wolf!" had been called so often for no reason—the fleet was ready. Before an ultimatum was launched, before a shot was fired, every ship was at its station, every seaman at his post. Can we ever count with certainty upon the renewal of that merciful deliverance? Britain's hour of greatest peril is before the declaration of war.

Two circumstances should make us pause. First, in August, 1914, Germany desperately desired to keep England neutral. Her declarations of war were timed with regard to military, not naval, considerations, and the surprise attack on England played no part in her far-reaching plans. Can we be sure that next time the fatal moment will not be fixed exclusively for us and that a surprise attack out of profound peace by treachery will not be our sole warning that the great struggle has recommenced? Secondly, do not the conditions of aerial warfare and submarine attack enable a treacherous surprise to be executed with a deadliness never possible before? Suddenly from the blue water torpedoes leap towards our squadrons engaged in the routine cruises and exercises of peace; or through the darkness of the night the bombs of attacking aircraft on a scale never yet practiced crash down upon the dockyards, the magazines, the oil-stores, the arsenals by which our navy lives.

No, we must finish this business now. Now is the time, and now is the only time. The means can be found if the will is not lacking. Whatever the cost, we must drive remorselessly on until we reach a victory so decisive that it carries with it as its first consequent the liberation of the German people from the vile system of which they have made themselves the slaves, and thus called into being a new Prussia in a new Europe.

But for this purpose we shall require to employ to its full every resource, not merely of this island, but of the British Empire as a whole. New demands must be made upon the manhood of the nation; women must come forward in many hundreds of thousands to liberate men from the munition factories; unnecessary industries must be suspended; food prices must be controlled so as to secure to the nation at war the power to purchase the rations essential for their physical efficiency at prices within their reach.

I WISH—

BY ELIZABETH BERTRON FAHNESTOCK

I wish I were a willow tree—
Young wind in the green hair of me
And old brown water round my feet,
And a familiar bird to greet.

For I am such a stunted pine
On this blue mountain-top of mine;
Celestial hills are barren things
Without the little voice that sings!

THE GRINGO IN MEXICO

BY GREGORY MASON

STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE OUTLOOK

IS there a widespread and deep-seated hate for the "Gringo" in Mexico?

I have found that a great many Americans who have never been to Mexico believe that there is such a feeling there against Americans. But, strangely enough, the Americans in Mexico are not quite so sure of it.

In the bow of the steamer on which I went to Mexico an American with interests in that country cornered me one day and proceeded to expound his views on the "Mexican problem." One of his fundamental tenets was that there was a bitter and deep-seated dislike for Americans in the Republic south of the Rio Grande. Almost at this man's elbow his friend and business partner was engaged in performing a similar service for a fourth traveler. When the wind and my informant's conversation happened to fall simultaneously, I heard this partner say:

"The one thing you want to get out of your head when you come to Mexico is the fool idea that the natives hate Americans."

Whatever the facts may be, the feelings of the Mexicans toward the United States and toward Americans are important to more than the comparatively few Americans in Mexico. They are important to all of us, to Americans as a nation, for Mexico is a sister American country whose fortunes are closely and inevitably bound up with ours whether we like it or not. Incidentally, for purely business reasons, the good opinion of Mexico is worth our having. According to Senator Albert B. Fall, of New Mexico, an authority on the subject, American investments in Mexico amount to "not less than one billion fifty-seven million dollars, and, as estimated by many well-informed persons, the total investment will probably reach two billion dollars. We own there, through our citizens, railways and farms, mines and banks, factories, and every other class of property. We have so far been able to sell to Argentina only sixteen per cent and to Brazil nineteen per cent of the goods which they buy from other countries. We are selling to Mexico fifty-five per cent of all that she uses from other countries, and are taking from her seventy-seven per cent of all that she has to sell abroad. We, together with the Cowdray syndicate and a Dutch concern, have developed the oil wells of Mexico, so that the annual output has increased from one million barrels in 1907 to twenty-six million barrels in 1913. Of this total oil production the American properties produce fifty per cent."

AMERICAN OFFENDERS AND MEXICAN LAWLESSNESS

Well, then, what about the famous hatred of the Mexican for the Gringo? Does it really exist or is it a myth?

Undoubtedly there is historical reason for the Mexicans to hate us. There is the Texan war of independence and the Mexican War of 1847-8. Every time a Mexican drives out to Chapultepec Castle, which is to that country what the White House is to this, and more, a tablet reminds him of the fact

that the Gringos once scaled the steep sides of the rocky hill on which it stands, despite the heroic efforts of the best warriors of Mexico. The part that this country played in persuading the French to leave Mexico does not counterbalance these heavy marks against us. In fact, the Mexicans generally seem surprisingly indifferent or unaware of the service we did them in 1865. More lately fresh bitterness has been given to old wounds by the smart of the capture of Vera Cruz and the invasion of Mexico by the Pershing expedition.

There is much superficial evidence of this hatred for the Gringo. The question is often asked how many Americans have been killed in Mexico in the last five or six years. It is impossible for any one to produce accurate figures. Perhaps the estimate of Senator Fall is as accurate as any. His list carries the names of 285, and refers to the cases of 43 others whose names are unknown, making a total of 328. Within this total are included the marines killed at Vera Cruz, the citizens killed at Columbus, and the soldiers killed at Columbus and Carrizal. Omitting the uniformed fighters who fell at Vera Cruz and Carrizal, we have slightly less than three hundred Americans killed supposedly in unprovoked attack by Mexicans.

Senator Fall says that from the best of his information, were all names known, "the list would be more than double in number." The list referred to by Colonel Roosevelt during the recent Presidential campaign contained "the names of 276 Americans . . . officially placed on file."

With all respect to the compilers of these lists, it may be said that probably many of these dead Americans were killed in part or altogether as the result of their own acts of lawlessness and aggression.

Making allowance for such cases, there still undoubtedly remains a considerable number of cases where Americans were killed or outraged without justification. But it is not fair to conclude from this that the Mexicans dislike us greatly more than they dislike other foreigners, unless the number of atrocities committed against Americans is greater in proportion to their total number than the number of atrocities committed against the nationals of other countries. Here again we encounter the difficulty of securing any accurate data in regard to conditions in Mexico, where all ordinary means of gathering statistics are broken down, and where the temperament of the people is always indisposed to exact research. But it can safely be said that both Spaniards and Chinese have suffered more by the lawless acts of Mexicans than Americans, although their number is less, while the British and French, in proportion to their much smaller total, have suffered almost as much.

One more item which must not be overlooked in the attempt to reach a just conclusion is the list of Mexicans who have been unjustly killed by Americans. Perhaps no American has ever cared to take the pains to compile such a list, but indubitably quite a formidable one could be made. In the fight at Columbus

CURRENT EVENTS PICTORIALY TREATED



(C) CLINEDINST

THE LATE ADMIRAL DEWEY ON BOARD THE OLYMPIA, HIS FLAGSHIP IN THE SPANISH WAR

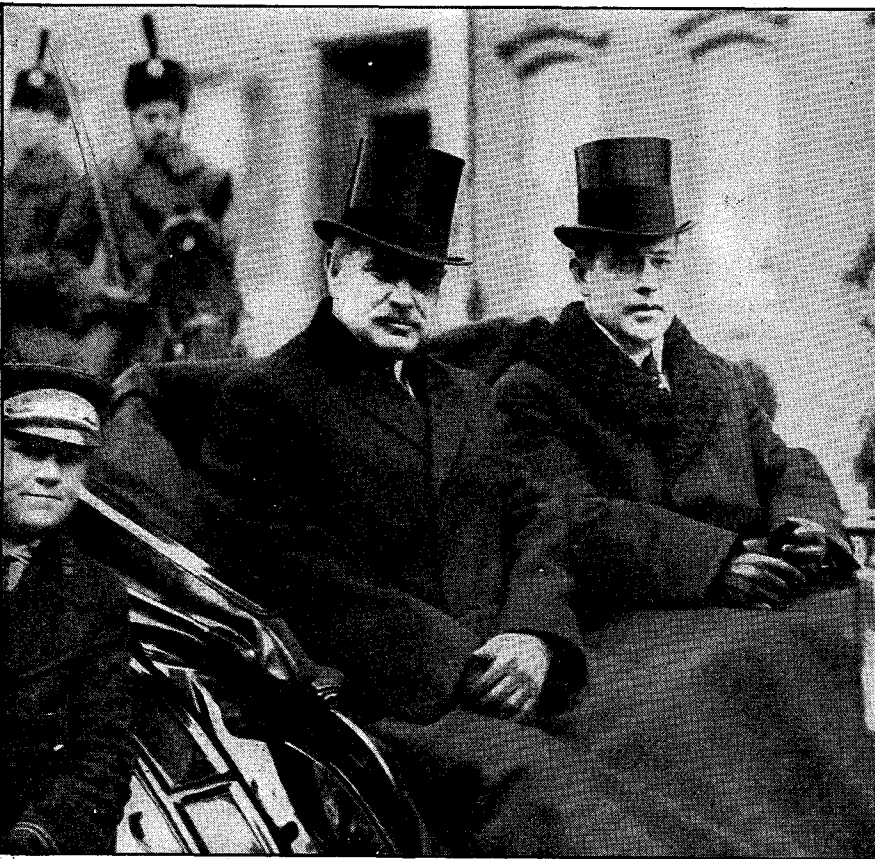
Admiral Dewey died in Washington on January 16. He was born December 26, 1837, and was therefore in his eightieth year. See article by Miss Seidmore and an editorial account of the Admiral's funeral



(C) UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

DEWEY'S MEN AS THEY APPEARED 17 YEARS AGO PASSING THE FAMOUS ARCHES ERECTED IN HONOR OF THE VICTORY AT MANILA

These triumphal arches were made of "staff." They were placed at the junction of Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, New York City, and Admiral Dewey and his sailors passed under them during the great celebration in their honor on October 3, 1899



(C) INTERNATIONAL FILM SERVICE

THE INAUGURATION OF NEW JERSEY'S NEW GOVERNOR

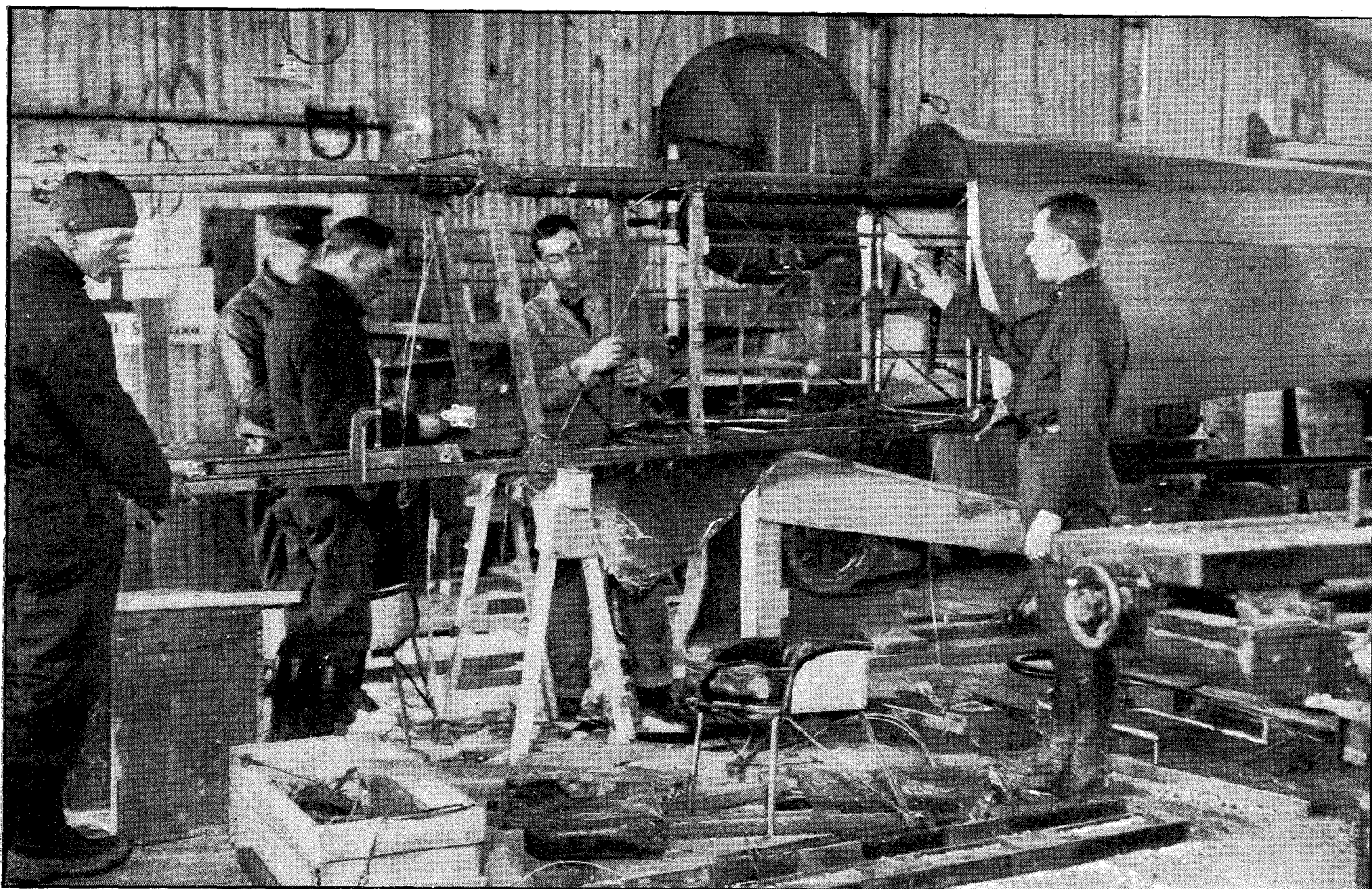
Former Governor James F. Fielder is at the left, with the new Governor, Walter E. Edge, at the right, as they appeared during the inauguration ceremonies at Trenton on January 16. Governor Edge is a Republican, while his predecessor is a Democrat. The reversal of political sentiment in New Jersey is shown by the fact that Mr. Fielder was elected Governor in 1913 by a plurality of 173,148, while his Republican successor overcame this great vote and received a plurality of 69,647



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A "SCHOOL OF POLITENESS" FOR CONDUCTORS

The New York and Queens County Electric Railway is conducting a "school of politeness" for its employees, over three hundred of whom are taking the course. Classes are held morning, afternoon, and evening, the men's pay continuing while they are receiving instruction. The course includes lessons in avoiding accidents as well as in helping to smooth the ways of a congested transportation service by kindness and civility



(C) AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION

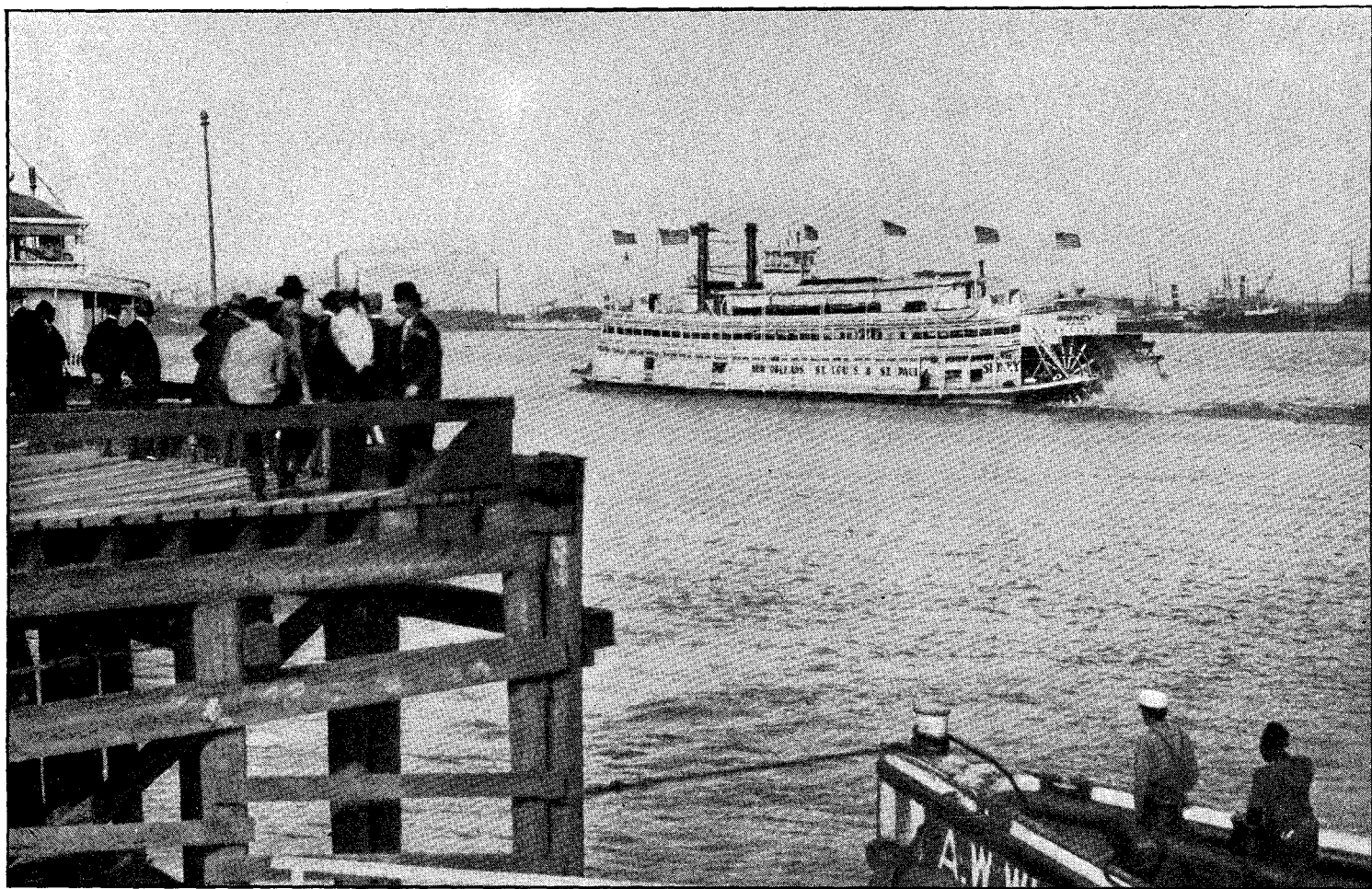
THE GOVERNMENT AVIATION SCHOOL AT MINEOLA, LONG ISLAND

The United States Government, it is announced, has secured control of a large tract of land at Mineola, and is preparing to establish there a first-class aviation school for the army. The picture shows some of the students learning the fundamental construction of an aeroplane

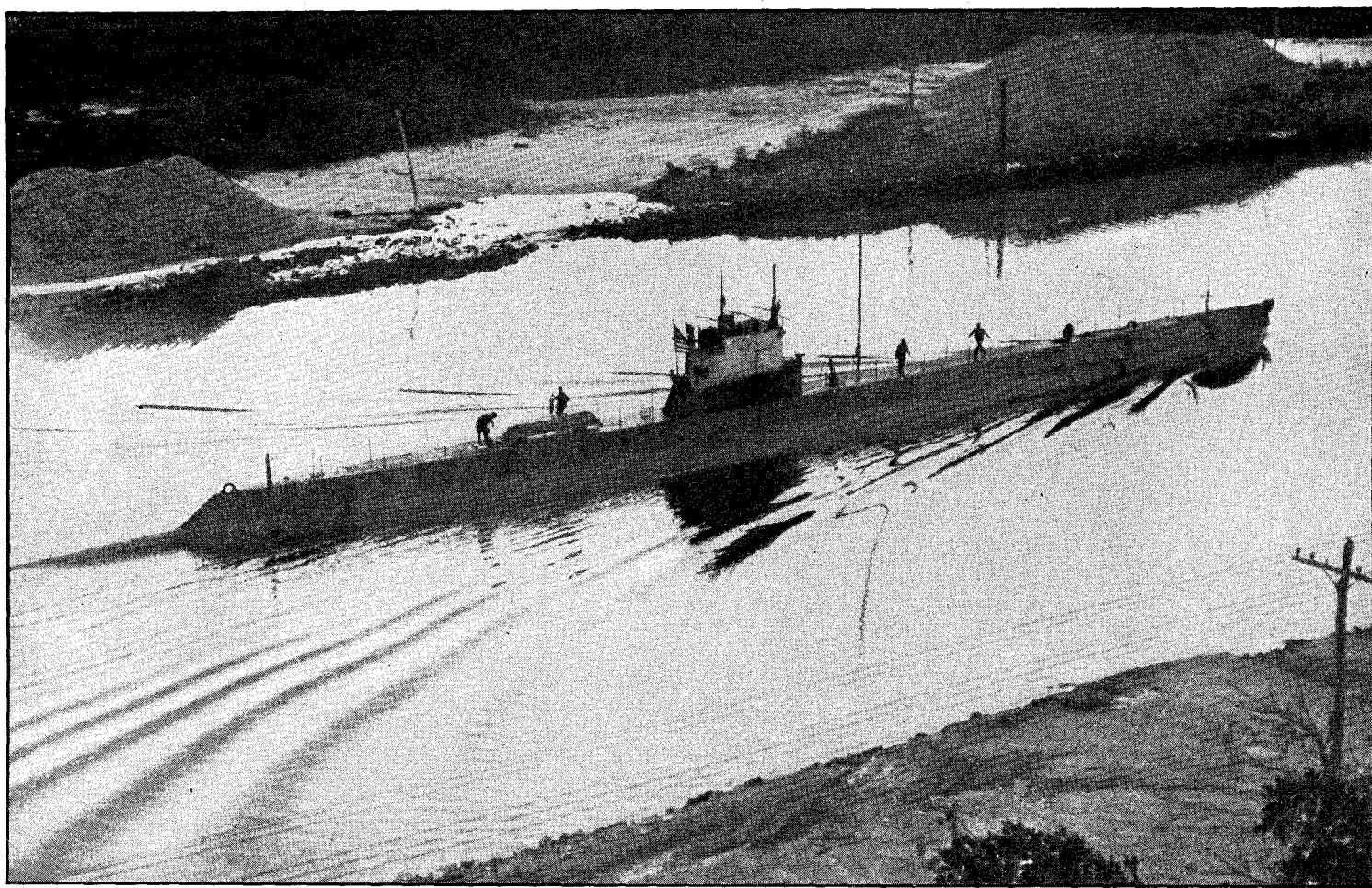


HERR LIEBKNECHT, GERMAN SOCIALIST, IMPRISONED FOR OPPOSING THE WAR

The announcement is made that this celebrated Socialist leader has been resentence, this time to a term of four and a half years' imprisonment, for "military treason." He was convicted last June for taking part in an anti-war celebration; his anti-militaristic speeches have kept him in constant collision with the German authorities. The picture shows him leaving the Reichstag several months ago with documents under his arm; his popularity at that time is shown by the salutes of the passers-by



(C) INTERNATIONAL FILM SERVICE



(C) INTERNATIONAL FILM SERVICE

A CONTRAST—THE STERN-WHEELER AND THE SUBMARINE

Could there be any more striking illustration than these two pictures of the extreme types of self-propelled boats? One is old-fashioned, the other modern; one skims the surface of shallow waters, the other dives into ocean depths; one is propelled by steam, the other is propelled by gas explosions and electricity. The older type is still indispensable on the Mississippi. It has been described by Mark Twain in literature that will last. The stern-wheeler pictured above is at New Orleans. The submarine in the lower picture is passing through the Cape Cod Canal. She is of the newest type. She is the Isaac Peral, built for the Spanish Government in a New England shipyard. It is expected that she will soon sail for Spain under her own power.

last March a number of innocent Mexican residents of that town were shot by Americans under the delusion that they were bandits. This was a mistake pure and simple, but the authentic cases of injustice to Mexicans by Americans and other foreigners do not make pleasant reading.

NO FUNDAMENTAL DISLIKE

On this question of Mexican dislike for Americans there are the usual contradictions found in the testimony of the Mexicans. An honest and well-informed Mexican will tell you that the hate for the Gringo is bitter and ingrained, and a moment later another Mexican, just as honest and just as well informed, will say that this is not so. For instance, the Treasurer of Carranza's Government, Señor Nicifero Sambrano, told me that Americans were "disliked more than any other class of foreigners in Mexico." But he added that they could become "just as well liked as other foreigners by the withdrawal of the Pershing expedition and the end of all intervention talk." On the other hand, General Pablo Gonzales, one of three or four most influential men in Mexico, when asked about this celebrated hatred for the American, said:

"There is no such thing. . . . Many Mexicans have traveled through the United States and have been educated there, and they have brought and spread feelings of cordial sympathy for all the citizens of the United States. Unfortunately the policy of President Wilson in the last months has been marked by certain tendencies which offend the Mexicans, and that policy has caused some popular excitement against the United States. But that has been incidental and has never reached the stage of acts against any individual person. At present all Americans are considered equally with other foreigners, and I can assure you that there is good foundation for the improvement and for the absolute cordiality of relations between the two countries. Naturally the future character of our feelings toward the Americans will depend on the way in which we may be treated by them."

On a question like this every man is entitled to his own opinion. In my opinion the Mexicans as a nation entertain no fundamental and ineradicable dislike for Americans as a nation. If the majority of them have a prejudice against us, it is largely because they have found the majority of us unpleasant as individual neighbors and difficult to understand. They are always ready to make friends with individual Americans, and it is not uncommon for Mexicans who play loudest on the anti-American note at political concerts to have many American friends.

JUST SHOUTING

The anti-American prejudice in Mexico, even more than the feeling against the Spaniards, is like the animosity towards the English which existed in this country till long after our Civil War, and which is still smoldering in some localities. "Down with the Gringos!" and "Mexico for the Mexicans!" are good political rallying calls. The dullest of Mexican politicians can get a response if he raises these slogans. But the shouting of them no more obligates the shouter to hate all Americans than the utterance of such a phrase as "America First and America Efficient!" obligates the utterer to hate all Germans and all Britons.

An American woman was once driving through a Mexican city at a time when feeling against Americans was running high. She drove into the midst of one of these "riots," and, hearing the cry, "Death to all Gringos!" from the very shadow of her carriage, was surprised to find that the source of it was a small Mexican boy whom she knew well and whom she had often befriended.

"Why, Roberto!" exclaimed the shocked lady. "How can you cry that at me?"

"Don't be frightened, señora," the urchin reassured her with a grin. "I'm only shouting it to hear the noise."

Many Mexicans, old enough to know better, who echo this rallying call do so only to hear the noise and to keep in step with the procession.

There are many Americans in Mexico whose attitude is that blend of courtesy, fairness, self-respect, and respect for the traditions, customs, and natives of the country which ought to

be the attitude of any foreigner in any country. But, at the risk of being misunderstood, I must say that it has been my observation that the dislike with which a large group of Mexicans look upon their northern neighbors is mainly to be laid to the mistakes and shortcomings of the Americans themselves, and to their failure to understand the Mexicans.

KEEPING ALOOF

In the first place, very few Americans go to Mexico with the intention of settling there for life. Most of them go there only to make their fortunes. The result is that many of them are more interested in acquiring the money of the natives than in winning their friendship; more interested in developing or exploiting the physical resources of the country than in trying to know its people. Of the art, the institutions, the true life of the Mexicans they know little and care less. The principal recreation center of this class of Americans is the American Club; their principal amusements are playing bridge, pool, or poker with other Americans, reading the papers from home, and dreaming of how soon they may return there, and last, but not least, of "knocking" with equal bitterness whatever Presidents chance to be installed in the White House and in Chapultepec Castle.

Of course there are many points in which the Mexican policy of President Wilson may be criticised. But there are certain standards of decency even for political criticism. And some of the attacks on the President which I heard from Americans in Mexico would make even a Mexican want to defend him. The respect of the natives of Mexico for the natives of the United States is not increased when the former hear the latter averring that, inasmuch as their President was re-elected, they will become citizens of China. In fact, one of Carranza's Cabinet Ministers, reputed to be a "Gringo hater," when asked why he cherished such sentiments, replied:

"How can I respect a people who do not respect themselves? Can we be expected to look up to your countrymen when we hear them declaring that they are ashamed of their nationality and that they intend to become subjects of Li Yuan-hung?"

American ladies in Mexico who complain that they are not taken into Mexican society have not far to look for the cause, when, as is often the case, they have not taken the trouble to learn Spanish. What would we think of Germans who came to this country, declined to learn English, and complained because they were not socially embraced by our citizens?

The most regrettable trait of some of these Americans, however, is that they seem to have lost sympathy for such principles of democracy as we sons of this "land of the free" are supposed to cherish.

On my steamer going to Mexico a group of Americans were discussing "the situation," when one of them said:

"The trouble with Mexico is that nowadays each native thinks he's just as good as any other man."

A chorus of approval greeted this remark, and another voyager said:

"That's it in a nutshell. The trouble is that this damned revolution has made every Mexican think that he's just as good as any foreigner."

"Why isn't he?" inquired a little Frenchwoman who was making her first trip to Mexico.

The only reply to this naïve question was a general look of pity. A few minutes later the subject was changed to ancestry, and some of the Americans referred with pride to forebears who had fought with Washington. Then the man who had made the first remark just quoted went one better and said that he had had relatives in the French Revolution as well as in the struggle for freedom by the American colonies.

"And you are proud of those ancestors?" inquired the little Frenchwoman, demurely.

"Why not, madam, why not?" asked the American, somewhat pompously.

"Oh, nothing, except that, as I remember history, in both those revolutions there was a good deal of talk about liberty, freedom, and the inborn equality of all men, and I am a little surprised to find you proud of ancestors who fought in 1776 and 1789 for principles which you condemn in 1916."

The unhappy fact is that there is a large element among all the foreign national groups in Mexico—an element perhaps

especially large among the Americans and British—which has failed to recognize that, with all its false leaders, with all its aborted intentions, with all its ingrafted motives of greed, glory, and personal aggrandizement, the Mexican revolution is at bottom the groping, upward effort of a people steadily oppressed by foreign rulers or the hierarchy of a corrupt Church and a corrupt native political machine since the day when the first anchor of Cortes caught bottom at Vera Cruz. The bald truth is that a great many Americans in Mexico have drifted a long way from the spirit of those pioneers who have founded a republic in North America on the postulate that all men are created equal.

The reason for this failure of the Americans to understand the real meaning of the political commotion which is all about them is the fact, before mentioned, that most of them are in Mexico simply to make money, and they naturally resent anything which interferes with the accomplishment of that purpose.

Thus some of them think it is a sufficient and an entire condemnation of the revolutionary movement in Mexico to say that "it is a revolution of *mozos*" (servants), which they prove by citing such cases as that of the head of the transportation system in Mexico City, who was formerly a chauffeur, and that of the chief of the police system in the capital, who was once a "broken-down actor." But, although they deny to the Mexican revolution any of the good tendencies which history ascribes to the movement against a certain class of property-owners led by an American President who had been a rail-splitter, and although they deny to it any of the genuine characteristics which marked the French Revolution, they cannot deny that this police *jefe* in Mexico City is the living image of Robespierre!

INTERVENTION AND INTERVENTION

Some of our citizens in Mexico have not stopped at withholding their sympathy from the Mexican Government, but have actively plotted against it. When discovered, many of them have been forced to leave the country. This is done under Article XXXIII of the Mexican Constitution, which empowers the nation's executive to rid the country of all undesirable foreigners. Needless to say, this punishment is light in comparison with that meted to natives guilty of similar political offenses. In fact, in allusion to this clause of the Constitution under which foreigners are punished and to the caliber of the rifle with which Mexican offenders are eliminated, the natives have a saying that "the Gringos get thirty-three, but we get thirty-three."

Americans who have been "thirty-three" are usually the recipients of much sympathy after crossing the border. Many of them deserve it; but there ought to be no blinking the fact that some Americans in Mexico are just as much plotters against that nation as Papen and some other foreigners whose names are unpleasantly remembered in the United States were guilty of plotting against the welfare of this nation. The most pathetic thing about many of the Americans, however, is that they don't know what they want; after a Zapatista or Villista triumph they come to you exulting, but if you ask them if they would prefer Zapata or Villa to Carranza as "First Chief" their denials are emphatic.

By no means all of them want intervention. Many of the finest Americans in Mexico are those who have refused to give up living in the country simply because they love Mexico for its own charm. And they know that foreign occupation of Mexico would destroy much of this charm. They also know that intervention would mean greater competition in business from other foreigners and a speeding up of business life. It would put an end to the four or five hour business day, with its three-hour recess from twelve till three for lunch, *siesta*, and social life at the American Club.

In sooth, in the long run, intervention might be better for Mexico than for the United States, better for the Mexicans than for the Americans in Mexico. Thousands of Mexicans want it, and there would probably be less resistance to it than many Americans believe. There has been no real attempt to drive the Pershing expedition out of Mexico, and there was no real attempt to drive us out of Vera Cruz, once we had got there.

Many Mexicans were genuinely sorry to see us leave. A Mexican woman who witnessed the evacuation said:

"Oh, it was dreadful! I saw the Americans marching out, and two blocks behind them were the Mexicans coming in. And half-way between the two were the flies coming back to Vera Cruz."

After the fight at Carrizal last June, when war between Mexico and this country seemed almost unavoidable, there were large sections of the Mexican population which refused to get excited. The case of the State of Yucatan was particularly noteworthy. In spite of all the efforts of the Governor of that State to rouse the people to preparations for defense, it is reliably reported that most of them were either apathetic or secretly hopeful that the Gringos would come and inaugurate representative and constitutional government. Then there was the case of an American in the city of Durango who, in discharging his Mexican servant prior to leaving the country during the war scare after the Columbus raid, gave the faithful *mozo* a basket of bread as a wage bonus.

"Manuel," said the American, "the Gringo army is now in your country. There may be war. What will you do if the Gringo army comes down here to Durango? Will you fight?"

Manuel looked at his basket of bread and scratched his ear. "Will the Gringo army bring any more bread like that, sir?" he asked.

"Oh, yes, Manuel; plenty of bread, and plenty of meat too."

"Then, sir, I have no doubt what I will do. My belly before my country."

Manuel's remark illustrates the frame of mind of a good many Mexicans of the laboring classes who work in American smelters or on American ranches and who know that they would lose their immediate supply of bread if the Americans should be driven from the country. But many of the better educated Mexicans also appreciate what they owe to the United States. These are the people whose Paris is New York and to whom a little extra money earned always means a pleasure trip to "the States." These people and others with less money to spend realize how much their country can learn from ours in industry, agriculture, education. More than a year ago, when Carranza determined to send a delegation of his school-teachers abroad to study pedagogics, he chose Boston for their destination in preference to any other city in the world, and to-day the public school system of Mexico City bears not a few resemblances to the public school system of Boston.

AMERICAN RESPONSIBILITY

Whether there is intervention or not, it is important to reduce the Mexican dislike for the Gringo to the irreducible minimum. One contributory cause which is easily remediable is the not high quality of our diplomats in Mexico City. With a few exceptions, our representatives in that post have all displayed a fondness for intriguing with one or another Mexican political faction, and this has hurt their general usefulness.

But, to sum up, the main causes of this anti-Gringo prejudice have been the lack of a definite, coherent Mexican policy by the United States and the failure of the Americans in Mexico to make the most of their opportunities to win the regard of the natives.

Under the Monroe Doctrine, the United States is the quasi-guardian of all foreigners in Mexico. Our interest in the hyphen problem of Mexico ought to be only second to our interest in eliminating friction from the relations of the different national groups in our own citizenry with each other and with the foreigners in this country. We ought to encourage our nationals in Mexico to enter into the life and interests of the Mexicans just as much as we encourage and expect foreigners in this country to embrace our customs and to try to sympathize with our institutions while they are here.

The combination of a firm, consistent policy toward Mexico by the government of a foreign country with a sympathetic, respectful, and interested attitude toward the natives, traditions, and customs of Mexico on the part of the nationals of that foreign country is neither inconsistent nor impossible. The success of Germany in Mexico proves it.

WEEKLY OUTLINE STUDY OF CURRENT HISTORY

BY J. MADISON GATHANY, A.M.

HOPE STREET HIGH SCHOOL, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Based on The Outlook of January 24, 1917

Each week an Outline Study of Current History based on the preceding number of The Outlook will be printed for the benefit of current events classes, debating clubs, teachers of history and of English, and the like, and for use in the home and by such individual readers as may desire suggestions in the serious study of current history.—THE EDITORS.

I—INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Topic: "The Lion of Flanders."

Reference: Pages 146-148.

Questions:

1. Give the German version of Belgium's "scrupulous adherence both to the letter and the spirit of international law." What *proofs* has Germany presented in support of her version? 2. What real satisfaction has come to Belgium from turning "her eyes with noble faith towards the greatest of neutrals" (America)? 3. Can you give several reasons why Germany invaded Belgium? How much, in your opinion, has Germany gained by this action? What has she lost by it? 4. Does it seem to you that Mr. Noyes has given sufficient and reliable evidence to prove what he says about Germany's "new crime"? Discuss. 5. Can you *prove* that Germany has not kept all of her promises since this war began? Specify promises she has not kept. What promises has she kept? Be specific. Remember that you have no right to make charges against individuals or nations which you can't prove. 6. Describe Germany's methods of deportation. 7. According to international law, how ought non-combatants to be treated by an enemy nation? 8. Just what are your feelings after reading Mr. Noyes's article? 9. Do you think America has any duty to perform because of the deportation of Belgians? Discuss. 10. President Wilson has been urged to break off relations with Germany because she has deported Belgians. Would or would you not, were you in his place?

II—FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Topic: The New Russian Premier.

Reference: Pages 131, 132.

Questions:

1. What is meant by "the spheres" in Russia? 2. Explain fully Russian bureaucracy. Is or is not this an efficient form of government? Discuss. 3. Give a short account of the Russian Duma. What do you think will be the function of this institution in Russian history? 4. Is Russia becoming democratic? 5. The people and the Duma certainly compose about all the population of Russia. For what reasons can't these get what they want?

III—NATIONAL AFFAIRS

A. Topic: The Congressional "Leak" Investigation.

Reference: Page 133.

Questions:

1. Whence the name "leak"? 2. Can you explain just why and how a peace note to *European* belligerents does cause "great fluctuations in the American stock market"? 3. If there is a sudden drop in the prices of goods owing to fluctuations in the stock market, is one justified in concluding that business men dealing in such goods are dishonest? Discuss with great care. 4. What are the reasons for financial panics? 5. Can you name six leading financial panics in our history? Account for these. 6. What have you to say about the theory that each generation of business men needs to go

through a panic? 7. Explain the operation of the new Federal Reserve Law. Why does it prevent currency panics?

B. Topic: Prices and Prosperity.

Reference: Pages 148-153.

Questions:

1. For what reasons is the belief widespread that "our prosperity will be ended with peace"? 2. Mr. Price calls this belief a "fallacy." Has he shown successfully that it is a fallacy? Reasons. 3. Why does not the belief that our "prosperity depends upon our success in selling at high prices and buying at low prices or upon our ability to sell much and buy little" rest upon sound economic reasoning? 4. Compare this economic theory with the "mercantile" theory of commerce. 5. If Mr. Price's position about prices and prosperity is correct, are we not forced to believe that almost all of our business men are conducting business along lines economically unsound and against not only their own best interest but also against the best interest of society? Discuss. 6. Can you produce six or seven arguments that would refute Mr. Price's belief about our protective tariff? 7. Upon what does our economic well-being depend? Discuss. 8. Tell why "wages and profits have nothing to do with the creation of wealth." 9. What is wealth? Money? What are wages? Profits? 10. Have you now a clear idea of the solution of "the equation of prices"? Restate it in eight or ten sentences.

IV—LOCAL AFFAIRS

Topic: Chicago's Police Investigation.

Reference: Page 133.

Questions:

1. What is meant by a collusion between government officials and lawbreakers? 2. Many people think that more harm is done by *investigations* than good accomplished. What is your opinion of this matter? 3. Is the legal principle that an individual should be considered innocent until he is proved guilty a sound and just one? Discuss. 4. In what countries is the reverse of this principle upheld? 5. Is there enough evidence to prove the conclusion reached by many that in America money makes men and women superior to law and order? Discuss.

V—DISCUSS THE FOLLOWING PROPOSITIONS

(These propositions are directly or indirectly suggested by the subject-matter of The Outlook, but not discussed in it.)

1. History shows that in the long run brute force is more powerful and determinative than ideals. 2. It is impossible to apply business principles to government affairs in a democracy. 3. No nation really profits by the destruction of a rival nation.

VI—VOCABULARY BUILDING

Define accurately the following words and expressions.

Civilian, population, blackmail, concentration camps, naïve, political wire-pulling, bureaucracy, Duma, Minister, reactionary tendencies, panic, Stock Exchange, scintilla, progress, money, artisan, wealth, bribery, graft, speculators, protective tariff.

THE READER'S VIEW

SHAKING HANDS WITH THE OUTLOOK

Many times a year friendly subscribers drop into the office of The Outlook and ask for the privilege of "looking round." These men and women, who come from all over the country, may never have met or seen any member of our staff, but they call The Outlook "my friend," and are glad to see its home.

To those who come to visit us we always feel indebted. But we are no less grateful for the kindly greetings which reach us in almost every mail. Of course very few of these letters of criticism and commendation which we receive can ever see the light of print, but they all help us in the task of making The Outlook what it is. Subscribers bear the same relation to a journal that voters do to a Congressman.

For our own satisfaction we should like to place a few of the letters which we have recently received on public record.

We might call this group of letters

"THE OUTLOOK'S HOUSE-WARMING"

for most of them tell us of the reception given the enlarged Outlook which reached our subscribers with the beginning of the new year.

Here is what a subscriber in Chicago thinks:

Chicago, Illinois.

I take this occasion to express my admiration of the able articles that appear in your publication, as I have not read one of your editorials with which I was not in hearty accord. While it may be human to feel particular appreciation of other people's views that accord with your own, in view of the very high standard of The Outlook and the able writers who contribute thereto, I think one can justly feel pleased that his views on some of the vital topics of the day are so ably espoused by your publication.

I am just in receipt of the first issue of The Outlook in its new size, which I like very much, and take this occasion to extend my best wishes for the future prosperity thereof.

E. S. B.

A subscriber in Nebraska finds The Outlook a very welcome addition to the family circle:

Fremont, Nebraska.

I like The Outlook in its new form (though I liked it also in its old), and hope the change will help to bring you in still greater measure than heretofore prosperity and success. In our home, with several grown sons and a daughter among the membership of it, we have long prized The Outlook highly—most highly, I believe, of all the several magazines and illustrated weeklies we get.

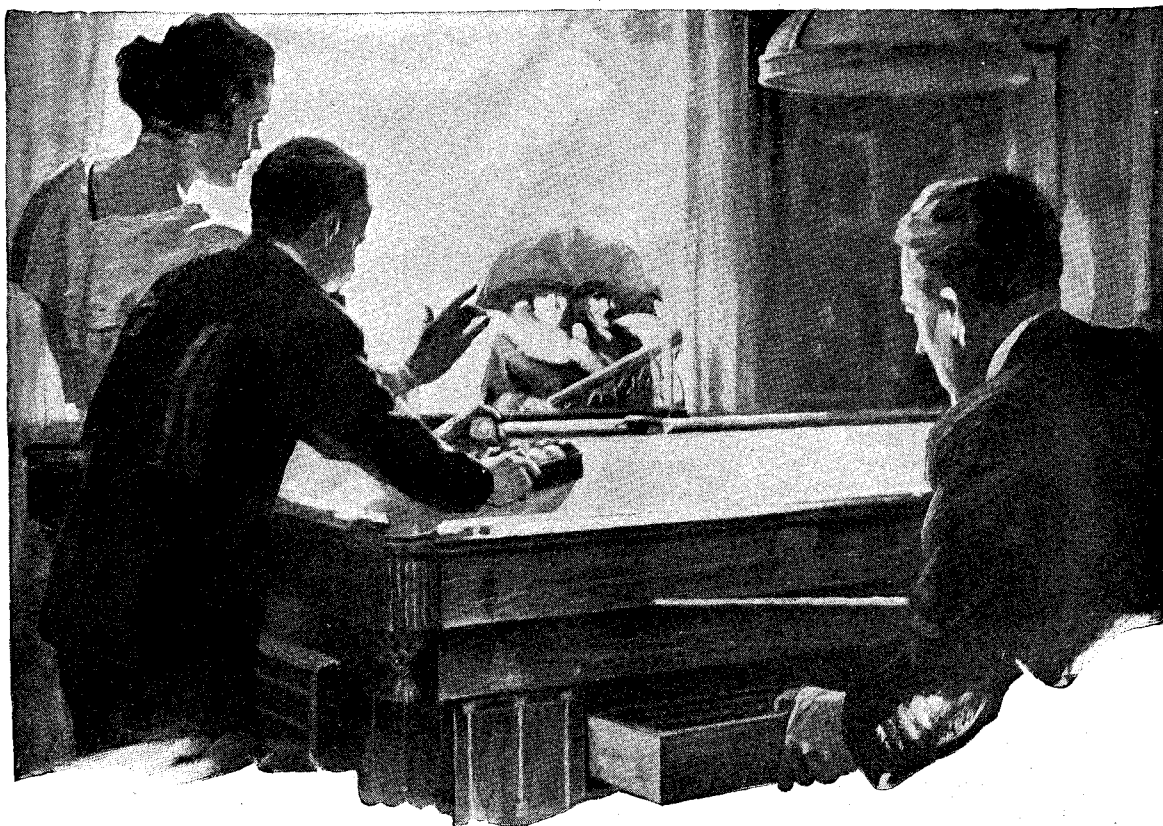
Desiring to offer this little testimony of our esteem, I am,

J. F. H.

From Massachusetts comes an approving letter which may be read with profit by advertisers who sometimes fear that no one will look at their wares unless they appear next to something else:

Westfield, Massachusetts.

We find the new Outlook beautiful and convenient, and are grateful that the common and exasperating practice of carrying articles through many pages of advertising



ANY WEATHER IS BILLIARD WEATHER!

And Any Home Has Room for a

BRUNSWICK TABLE

Carom and Pocket Billiards are a captivating sport, and nowadays the Brunswick Home Table is the family playground. *When school lets out it quickens home-bound footsteps.*

Soon then the clicking balls proclaim that eager eyes are training to debate dad's mastery when he arrives from work.

This manly love of skillful achievement is built right into these scientific Brunswicks. They are packed full of health, they are wrapped with tense moments, *and are brimming over with raillery and laughter!*

BRUNSWICK HOME BILLIARD TABLES

Used by Experts Don't think that Brunswick Home Tables are toys—they are not. Many professionals use them constantly. Accurate angles, fast ever-level beds and quick-acting Monarch cushions give them expert playing qualities. In design and cabinet work these tables are superb. Fine oak and handsomely figured mahogany, richly inlaid and built to last a lifetime. All reproduced in actual colors in our de luxe catalogue. Write for free copy to-day.

Low Prices—Free Trial Our plan lets you test any Brunswick 30 days at home and *pay while you play*, if you keep the table. Prices are low because we are selling to thousands. High class equipment given with every table—Balls, Cues, Markers, Tips, etc., and Expert Book of 33 games. Our handsome catalog tells all—don't fail to send for a copy at once. It's free.

Mail This Coupon Today Learn how our "Quick Demountables" can be set up anywhere and put in a closet when not in use. See the "Grand" and celebrated "Baby Grand" for homes with spare room, attic, basement or private billiard room. Full information, color pictures and letters from owners contained in our latest catalog—"Billiards—The Home Magnet." Thousands of requests are coming for it. The coupon brings a copy free by return mail—send today.

The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company, Dept. 45Z, 623-633 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago

The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company
Dept. 45Z, 623-633 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago

Without incurring any obligation, I would like to receive a copy of your color-catalog—

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Name.....

Address.....

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New Dress Cottons and Linens for Season 1917

Our collection of imported fabrics equals if it does not surpass anything heretofore shown in this country, being the result of a remarkably successful buying trip in Europe last summer.

We will also show a choice range of American-made materials of the finer grades.

The following will be favorites:

Imported Swiss and French Organdy, for Waists or entire Dresses. Organdies will play a most important part. They come in plain shades, Stripes, Checks, Plaids and Dots.

Handkerchief Linens, in plain colors, Checks, Spots of various sizes, novelties in Stripes, etc., will be very desirable.

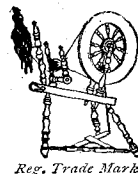
French and English Novelty Cottons. Sheer, filmy fabrics, printed or woven Voiles, Marquissettes, in Stripes, Checks and Plaids in an almost endless variety. Voiles and Batiste in plain shades.

White Fabrics. New weaves in Skirtings, Piques, Corduroy, Gabardines, Voiles, Swisses, Dimities, Oxfords and Shirtings, as well as Voiles, Transparent Organdies, French Lawns and Batiste.

Dress Linens, White and colors. Linen will be most popular for Dresses and Suits. A large variety, in all the popular shades, of "Non-Krush," "Cossack Linen," "Linen Eponge," "Crepe Linen" and French and Irish Linens.

Samples of any of these lines, except bordered materials, mailed upon request

James McCutcheon & Co.
Fifth Ave., 34th & 33d Sts., New York



The Reader's View (Continued)

is not to be followed. We see what we are looking for, and do not necessarily read advertisements because an interesting article is surrounded by them. Attractive advertising has a lure of its own, and the magazine pages devoted to it are not neglected by the general reader.

In its intellectual and spiritual appeal for twenty-five years we have found The Outlook inspiring and satisfying. In all the disturbance of the times its sanity is quieting. When we cannot coincide with its views, as happens rarely except when problems of capital and labor are discussed, we regret that, in spite of much reading, we are so unprogressive and conclude that the standards of The Outlook are too high for us!

E. C. C.

A Kansas subscriber briefly but wholeheartedly approves of The Outlook's new coat:

Abilene, Kansas.

You certainly did an artistic job in making the new Outlook—it is a delight.

C. M. H.

Another subscriber, who does not like our new coat, but nevertheless does not intend to refuse us a welcome for any such reason as that, writes us from Massachusetts:

Boston, Massachusetts.

The Outlook is now established as a guest beneath my roof-tree. For many years had I listened to his opinions with interest, for he is an old friend whom I've met every week at the club, but never before have entertained by my fireside. When he walked in the door for the first time with a cheery "Happy New Year," I confess to a sense of shock, for he was not the jaunty gentleman of old, nor so attractively dressed. His attire had always appealed to me strongly, and I had admired his good taste in dress, for his personality and individuality had always pleased me exceedingly; but I fear that the exigencies of business have compelled him to economize, and to cut his coat to suit his cloth. I note with regret the loss of his old-time style, for in this he was fastidious. However, I must try to find consolation in the old saw, "Clothes do not make the man," and I shall treat him with hospitality and be mindful of his merits and good qualities rather than of his outward appearance. But, alas! 'tis hard not to remember him as he was.

F. S. S.

In Ontario, Canada, lives a subscriber to The Outlook who likes both its spirit and its garb:

Walkerville, Ontario.

Yesterday I received The Outlook in its new dress, and it certainly looks fine. I would not like to do without The Outlook; the editorials on the war are particularly good.

P.

And, last of all, here are words from two neighbors of ours, one of them a journalist. Surely the approval of a neighbor is always just cause for pride:

Brooklyn, New York.

I like the new form of The Outlook very much. Its appearance is quite classic. It is neither too large nor too small, I should say, and it handles perfectly. The style of type is exceptionally good and clear to read. The pictures also, by reason of the increased size, show up better. The improvement as a whole even runs through

The Reader's View (Continued)

the advertising pages, so that one feels more like noticing them. Increased success should and will reward The Outlook as a result of its enterprise. A. S. M.

The other neighbor, whose name is widely known in the publishing world, sends this friendly greeting:

Glen Ridge, New Jersey.

Allow me to congratulate you on the new Outlook. The opening pages are exactly right. It is a fine summary of the news and better than the —. I do not want my subscription to run out, and if I can save money by subscribing now before February 1, let me know at once. All you need is more short stuff in back. T. L. M.

Somehow such letters as these make us feel that The Outlook's neighbors are not determined by any geographical standard.

A PACIFIST ON PACIFISM

As a constant reader of The Outlook and a pacifist I should like to repudiate your statements about our platform. It passes my understanding that you should be so intelligent about everything else in heaven and earth and yet not know what a pacifist believes. May I try to state my creed?

Righteousness is the best word to cover all the good things, physical, moral, and spiritual, which I desire. In other words, I want to be part of a world that is right.

There are bound to be "disturbances"—I suppose the present European situation is one of them. To meet such situations as a pacifist I should minimize them by just and constructive measures *before* a crisis came. I should cultivate good will and brotherhood and never be destructive of lives or property even if a "disturbance" did arise. I believe in a police, in restraint, even in imprisonment—all, however, for the good of all concerned. If my wife should be attacked—a stock question which seems to have been agreed upon as a great test to the pacifist—I should call the police and use every effort to prevent her death, except to kill her enemy. I should give him a chance to live and repent even if he killed me.

To my mind, passiveness and pacifism are not at all synonymous.

The pacifist is energetic, active, even aggressive; but always to construct, never to destroy. He believes that peace is a state of mind which is ever active to see the good, to be brotherly, to develop good will, to overcome evil with good, and *that war can never do one of these good things*. The nations are now learning that their ideals can never be achieved by the methods which they are using.

Germany is learning that the glory of her contribution to the world is being trailed in blood and mire; the Allies are learning that human freedom and brotherhood do not come by killing enemies and sons. The English conscientious objectors who have bravely sacrificed their lives, their homes, and their family ties for freedom of conscience may help to teach us humans that, after all, the Sermon on the Mount is both the sanest and most successful method by which men can live together.

Anyway, they have had the blessed experience of learning that the teacher who proclaimed that method is still with us to perfect the plan and sustain his followers.

JOSEPH ELKINTON.

Moylan, Pennsylvania.

Safety for Over Half a Billion Passengers



The Steel Car Route

For years the Pennsylvania Railroad System has been conducting an energetic campaign of safety.

Only all-steel cars have been built. Efficiency tests have been established; safety-first expositions have been held for the education and instruction of trainmen; safety committees have been organized; and over 120,000 safety text-books have been distributed to employees.

It is the logical result of this safety movement that during the past three years over half a billion passengers—553,890,063—more than five times the total population of the United States—have been carried over the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad System without the loss of the life of a single passenger in a train accident. On the Pennsylvania Railroad east of Pittsburgh a perfect record for four years has been made, during which a total of 616,626,957 passengers were safely carried.

With the continued co-operation of our faithful employees, to whom great credit is due, we hope to maintain the record we have established.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

The Standard Railroad of the World



A Warm House in the Morning for YOU

A delightfully warm house has announced that it is time to get up. The Little Draft Man does it—

The Draft-Man is fastened to the wall directly above the present furnace regulating chains in your house. The installation is very simple and can be accomplished by anyone in a short time with the aid of a screwdriver.

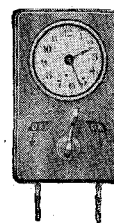
It will work on any kind of a furnace—steam heat, hot air, hot water or vacuum.

The workmanship throughout is the highest grade. Price \$10.00. Sold by hardware stores and furnace manufacturers, but we will ship direct by express prepaid and absolutely guarantee satisfaction or refund your money promptly.

On 10 Days Free Trial

Highest bank references as to our responsibility.

The Stalker Furnace Regulator Co.
415-425 Detroit St. ANN ARBOR, MICH.



THE NEW BOOKS

This department will include descriptive notes, with or without brief comments, about all books received by The Outlook. Many of the important books will have more extended and critical treatment later

FICTION

And Thus He Came. A Christmas Fantasy. By Cyrus Townsend Brady. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. \$1.

Burlesques. By H. M. Bateman. Duckworth & Co., London. \$1.

Fellow Captains. By Sarah N. Cleghorn and Dorothy Canfield Fisher. Henry Holt & Co., New York. \$1.25.

Fruit of Toil (The), and Other One-Act Plays. By Lillian P. Wilson. The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis. 75c.

BOOKS FOR YOUNG FOLKS

Aunt Sadie's Rhymes and Rhyme-Stories. By Aunt Sadie. Illustrated. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. \$1.25.

Christmas Stories. By Georgene Faulkner. Illustrated. (The "Story Lady" Series.) Daughaday & Co., Chicago. \$1.

Dorothy Dainty's New Friends. By Amy Brooks. Illustrated. The Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company, Boston. \$1.

Half-True Stories. For Little Folks of Just the Right Age. By Stanton Davis Kirkham. Paul Elder & Co., San Francisco. \$2.

Jane Stuart, Comrade. By Grace M. Remick. The Penn Publishing Company, Philadelphia. \$1.25.

Stories to Tell the Littlest Ones. By Sara Cone Bryant. Illustrated. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. \$1.50.

Tell Me a Hero Story. By Mary Stewart. Illustrated. The Fleming H. Revell Company, New York. \$1.25.

Way of the King's Gardens (The). By E. Hershey Sneath, George Hodges, and Henry Hallam Tweedy. (King's Highway Series.) The Macmillan Company, New York. 75c.

This and the other volumes of the series combine moral and religious training for children on a carefully worked out plan and system. This sounds formidable, but, in fact, the teaching is by story, poem, parable, and cheerful talk.

BIOGRAPHY

Dr. J. B. Cranfill's Chronicle. A Story of Life in Texas. Written by Himself about Himself. The Fleming H. Revell Company, New York. \$2.

Recollections of an Alienist, Personal and Professional. By Allan McLane Hamilton, M.D. The George H. Doran Company, New York. \$3.50.

Gossipy, anecdotal, entertaining; but throws little or no light on the subject of mental diseases. It would have been greatly improved by a thorough excision of minor details that are neither important nor interesting.

HISTORY, POLITICAL ECONOMY, AND POLITICS
Military and Colonial Policy of the United States (The). Addresses and Reports by Elihu Root. Collected and Edited by Robert Bacon and James Brown Scott. The Harvard University Press, Cambridge. \$2.

Elihu Root is one of the great lawyers and one of the first statesmen in the United States. These two functions are not always consistent. Partly his greatness as a lawyer, partly his lack of democratic sympathies and his naturally aristocratic temperament, have interfered with the public recognition of his services as a statesman. In this volume will be found addresses and papers bearing on military questions, colonial questions, and international questions which should and will serve as a reservoir of material for editorial writers and Federal legislators.

Short History of the English People (A). By John Richard Green. Revised and Enlarged by Alice Stopford Green. The American Book Company, New York. \$2.50.

The history of Green's "Short History of the English People" affords a fine illustration of wifely co-operation. His first edi-

tion, in one volume, twice rewritten, was published in 1874. It was expanded into a four-volumed history with the aid of his wife, and in this form published in 1877-80. Mr. Green died in 1883. Four years later the illustrated edition of his "Short History" was published, prepared by his wife with the co-operation of Miss Kate Norgate. This work, in four volumes, containing a very remarkable collection of historical illustrations gathered by an extraordinary amount of painstaking labor, was published in 1887. It also contained an epilogue, added by Mrs. Green after her husband's death, which continued the history from the Battle of Waterloo to 1874. The present one-volume edition now given to the public contains all the material except the illustrations in the four-volume edition of 1887 and, in addition, some modifications in the history of Ireland which Mrs. Green believes her husband would have incorporated had he been living. They are due to new material discovered in the last thirty-five years since the "Short History" was published. These two editions, the one with and the one without illustrations, constitute a noble monument to a great historical scholar, erected almost wholly by the labors of his loyal wife.

POETRY

Complete Poetical Works of John Hay (The). Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. \$5.

The striking merit and the evident limitations of John Hay's verse are too well known to make necessary any extended comment upon this definitive and admirable edition of his poems.

In Mr. Clarence Leonard Hay's Introduction to this volume he says of his father: "But for the statesman in him, he would have been more a poet; but for the poet in him, he would have been less a statesman." This is indeed keen and sound criticism both of John Hay the poet and John Hay the statesman. It was the quality of poetic imagination in him which made his work for the American people of such enduring worth.

Probably the following "Sonnet to Theodore Roosevelt" is well known to most of our readers, but we wish to quote it here as an example of the sympathetic insight and comprehending vision which marked John Hay's efforts both in the field of poetry and the field of international politics:

"Son of a sire whose heart beat ever true
To God, to country, and the fireside love
To which returning, like a homing dove,
From each high duty done, he gladly flew,
Complete, yet touched by genius through and through,
The lofty qualities that made him great,
Loved in his home and priceless to the State,
By Heaven's grace are garnered up in you.
Be yours, we pray, the dauntless heart of youth,
The eye to see the humor of the game,
The scorn of lies, the large Batavian mirth;
And, past the happy, fruitful years of fame,
Of sport and work and battle for the truth,
A home not all unlike your home on earth."

Poems. By Dana Burnet. Harper & Brothers, New York. \$1.20.

One of the most promising books of verse of the year is the volume by Dana Burnet. Of some books it is possible to say: "This is good, perhaps the best that the author can be expected to write." This volume, on the contrary, brings instantly the thought: "This is good, and there will be even better work to follow!"

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sense of rhythm, a feeling for words, and an intense desire for self-expression—four of the distinguishing marks of those who are destined to write poetry. Had Mr. Burnet been stranded on a desert island with only the sand for paper and a stick for a pen, he would certainly have written this book. But we are glad that fate happened to preserve it in a more durable medium.

Utterance, and Other Poems. By Angela Morgan. The Baker & Taylor Company. \$1.40.

Miss Morgan is a truly rhapsodic poet. She writes as though she had gone out on a wind-swept mountain-top and shouted her thoughts to the world. Poets with an inexpressible desire for self-expression often lay themselves open to the charge of making careless verses, and to this statement Miss Morgan is not an exception. She is nevertheless a genuine poet and one whose work is very well worth reading.

ESSAYS AND CRITICISM

Life at the Lees. By X 107. Hall's Book Shop, Boston. \$1.

This brief volume contains the record of a life strangely divided between good and evil passions. The poems and letters it contains are distinctly provocative of thought. Mr. Lorin F. Deland, who collected and edited the volume, says in his Introduction:

The Body, X 107, knew the barred door, the prison dress, the physical humiliation of the cell, the rage against a society forced thus to protect itself.

But the Soul, looking through the eyes of its jailer, the Body, saw the stars; it felt the winds blowing over fields of blossoming grass; it heard the lap of moon-led waters, and the laughter of little children.

Which was the real woman—the Body or the Soul; the Body, which found its level in the gutter, or the Soul, rejoicing in beauty and goodness?

Mr. Deland's question is indeed a difficult one to answer.

Play Production in America. By Arthur Edwin Krows. Illustrated. Henry Holt & Company, New York. \$2.

This is one of those rare books which are equally valuable to specialists and to the general public. Every one who is connected with the stage in a professional way—playwrights, critics, producers, actors, press agents, stage-hands, even ushers—will want to read this volume, which treats adequately the phases of theatrical life which specially concern all of them. It contains practical hints on such eminently practical matters as play "doctoring," scenic grouping, copyright, advance presswork, and the quality of grease paint, yet most of the forty-seven chapters are packed with interest for people whose only connection with the drama is the occupation of seats "out in front."

WAR BOOKS

Lettres de Mon Soldat. The Œuvre Mon Soldat, New York. \$1.

Readers of *The Outlook* may remember an appeal which was made last spring in these pages in behalf of the Œuvre Mon Soldat, an organization which tries to do something for those soldiers in the French army who come from the provinces of France now occupied by the Germans. These men have for the most part heard nothing from their families since the outbreak of the war, and are in a pitiful condition of loneliness. The response to this appeal by *Outlook* readers was so generous that over four hundred of these men were provided with correspondents who assumed the relation towards them of *parain* or *marraine*, writing them regularly and

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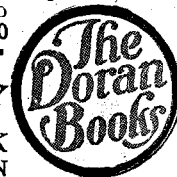
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and may be had of Mr. Robert W. Neeser, 247 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Red Cross in France (The). By Granville Barker. Preface by Joseph H. Choate. The George H. Doran Company, New York. \$1.

Mr. Choate says in his preface to the present volume that "the Red Cross is probably the greatest and most extensive charitable organization on the face of the earth." Mr. Barker's book will accomplish a double benefit. First, we have in direct dramatic discourse the story of what he himself has seen in the immediate neighborhood of the fighting in France. The language is as spontaneous as it is eloquent; it seems to be written with no thought of publicity; certainly it is the expression of a refined man sympathetically interpreting the work of which he has been a part but who is not calloused by its horrors. Second, the book is another manifestation of sympathy for France.



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BY THE WAY

An English paper bears this notice in large type on its cover: "When done with, this copy may be handed over the counter of any post-office—no packing, address, or postage being necessary. It will then be sent either to our brave sailors or to soldiers at the Front." This elimination of all trouble on the part of the benevolently inclined reader in disposing of his paper for the benefit of the defenders of the realm shows the readiness of the present British Government to take hold of new ideas.

"Many circuses have boxing kangaroos," says the "National Geographic Magazine." "In nature, the kangaroo, when attacked and a line of retreat is not open, usually backs up against a tree and defends itself with its fore feet. Trainers turn this method of defense to their advantage by putting boxing gloves on the kangaroo's fore feet, and then training him in the manly art of self-defense; and the boxer who can break through a kangaroo's guard is a good one."

"My West Indian colored maid," a subscriber writes, "sometimes uses queer English. The other day the chocolate pudding wouldn't come out of the utensil in which it had been baked; in explanation, Lillian (why do some black people like names suggestive of whiteness?) said, 'I must have didn't wet the molds!'"

An advertisement in a New York paper reads:

125 dozen glad rags at 25c. a dozen; 100 japanned tin bread boxes, 10c. each. The "glad rags" referred to, which are offered at such a sacrifice, are not, it appears, the habiliments humorously so called; they are merely polishing cloths that have received this appellation as a trade name.

A list of the gifts appropriate for wedding anniversaries is often asked for. Here is one: First, gifts of cotton; second, paper; third, leather; fourth, fruit and flowers; fifth, wood; sixth, sugar; seventh, wool; eighth, india rubber; ninth, willow; tenth, tin; eleventh, steel; twelfth, silk and fine linen; thirteenth, lace; fourteenth, ivory;

fifteenth, crystal; twentieth, china; twenty-fifth, silver; thirtieth, pearl; fortieth, ruby; fiftieth, gold; seventy-fifth, diamond. One who wishes to endear himself to his friends might well preserve their wedding invitations and recall the happy day to them by a suitable—and in most cases probably an unexpected—gift.

The anonymous publication of books and articles has fallen into disfavor since the days when the literary world was at sea as to the authorship of "Waverley" and the English Reviews had no signed articles. Occasionally, however, a modest author likes to find out what the critics think of his writing apart from his personality as revealed by his name, and resorts to the old practice. Arthur Christopher Benson has done this with seven of his books, and four of these have been, he states, the most successful ones he has written. The latest to be so published is "Father Payne;" Mr. Benson has just acknowledged its authorship.

A woman's journal has started a department called "Help for the Motorist." It is conducted by a woman expert. Her answer to a question as to the most important points to be considered in buying an automobile gives an interesting side-light as to a woman's standpoint in judging a car. She says: "The most important points to be considered are: Expense, appearance, standard manufacture, power, flexibility, and accessibility." Query: Would a man put "power" before "appearance" in the above list?

The ebb and flow of immigration to this country presents curious anomalies. In November, 1916, according to the New York City Public Employment Bureau, forty per cent more immigrants entered New York than during either of the two preceding years. Yet the drain of the war on the population of the European countries continues unabated.

Apropos of a note in this department about an advertisement offering a "good

home for a pacer," a friend sends an auction placard announcing, among other articles to be sold, "Two Horses Household Furniture, One Round Oak Stove, Etc." These horses, being residents of Vermont, where winters are cold, seem to have had the forethought to provide themselves with a good stove. But what were the "Etc."s? Possibly this was pronounced "Eats," and consisted of corn, fodder, oats, and other good things that an unfortunate horse family might be compelled to sacrifice at auction.

Ibid, a woman subscriber writes, has a rival in Anon as the author of familiar quotations. "My class," she says, "was asked for criticisms on ten familiar poems. One girl wrote in her 'composition' that she preferred Anon's poems to those of Burns, Byron, Longfellow, or Whittier. Our professor said that, while he did not entirely share her preference for Mr. Anon, he thought she showed real independence in standing up for him, a new author whose name was not in 'Who's Who,' in preference to the classical authors mentioned."

New York City continues to grow, and with its increasing population comes an increased demand for hotel and amusement facilities. Seven new theaters in the Broadway district are to be built during the coming year, and half a dozen huge hotels, rivaling or surpassing in size the great caravansaries that are already among the sights of the metropolis.

George Bernard Shaw, in declining an invitation from the Drama League of America to visit this country, says of the suggested visit:

I cannot help asking myself whether it is not now too late. I could have come when I was young and beautiful. I could have come when I was mature and capable. I did not. I am now elderly and doddering. Could I live up to my reputation? . . . If I were a modest man, I should not think of such things. Being notoriously an extremely vain one, they daunt me. I shall leave America its ideal unshattered. At least, unless I change my mind or attain such an age that my antiquity becomes an asset, and the author is played off the stage by the centenarian.

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PENNSYLVANIA

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3 acres. High elevation, in beautiful CONESTOGA VALLEY. 15 rooms, hot water heat, electric light, baths. Fine old shade, lawn, orchard; stable complete. 50 miles from Philadelphia. J. K. HOSKINS, Churchtown, Pa.

FOR THE HOME

DOMESTIC SCIENCE handbook free. Correspondence courses. American School Home Economics, Chicago.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

PATENT your ideas. \$9,000 offered for certain inventions. Books, "How to Obtain a Patent" and "What to Invent," sent free. Send rough sketch for free report as to patentability. Manufacturers constantly writing us for patents we have obtained. We advertise your patent for sale at our expense. Established 20 years. Address Chandlee & Chandlee, patent attorneys, 924 F St., Washington, D. C.

HELP WANTED

Business Situations

INCREASE your earning power by learning to write advertisements. Facts sent free. Page-Davis Co., Dept. 32, Page Building, Chicago.

WANTED, February 1 or sooner, Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, woman college graduate, expert stenographer and typewriter with at least three years' practical experience. Applications with personal and business references requested immediately.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

WANTED—French Swiss nurse for two children, five and seven, to live in Washington, D. C. Must have best references. 4,594, Outlook.

Teachers and Governesses

PACIFIC Coast? For certification rules, etc., send 20c. stamps to Boynton-Esterly Teachers Agency, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Cal.

DIETITIANS, cafeteria managers, governesses, mothers' helpers, matrons, housekeepers, secretaries. Miss Richards, 49 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.

WANTED—Competent teachers for public and private schools and colleges. Send for bulletin. Albany Teachers' Agency, Albany, N. Y.

WANTED—Mother's helper, not general houseworker. Mrs. W. H. Haskell, Scarsdale, New York.

HOPKINS' Educational Agency, 507 Fifth Avenue. Governesses, housekeepers, dietitians, companions, secretaries, attendants. Many desirable openings.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Companions and Domestic Helpers

TRAINED nurse as companion or care of semi-invalid. Tactful and willing. Will travel. Excellent references. 4,597, Outlook.

A REFINED LADY, excellent needlewoman, good experience and references, wishes position to have charge of linen room or hall of hotel. Address 4,601, Outlook.

SECRETARY, COMPANION.—Refined young man, corresponding, conversing English, French, German, Spanish, traveled throughout North, South America, Europe, wishes position with gentleman. "Swiss," 4,598, Outlook.

SWEDISH woman of refinement and experience wishes position as managing housekeeper. Capable. Highest recommendations. G. O., 304 East 58th St. Phone Plaza 4094.

WELL-informed courier maid, trained nurse, experienced traveler, four languages, good packer, thoroughly reliable, excellent references. Willing to go Far East or round the world. 4,589, Outlook.

NURSE, hospital training, experienced, quiet, cheerful, wishes care of elderly patient. South preferred. 4,592, Outlook.

COUNTRY housekeeper. Experienced, energetic, gentlewoman. Widow and son. Excellent references. 4,593, Outlook.

POSITION wanted as companion, or entire charge of child, or housekeeper with servant. Best references. No objection to Jersey. Refined, capable, neat appearing, lady-like woman. 4,595, Outlook.

YOUNG English widow possessing unusual ability at home-making and familiar with management of servants would assume charge of home or act as companion. Fond of outdoors. Traveled extensively. Excellent references from well-known families. 4,587, Outlook.

LADY desires position for summer as traveling companion; high school teacher; speaks German, French, English; experienced traveler. Best references. 4,596, Outlook.

YOUNG lady, educated and of good family, wants position as companion. Experience with children and housekeeping; can drive car; all outdoor sports. Highest references. 4,603, Outlook.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Companions and Domestic Helpers

WANTED—Position supervising housekeeper. Prefer where two houses are kept—town and country. Would open houses, supervise house-cleaning, redecorating, etc. Am a graduate interior decorator. Have had much experience in buying, keeping storeroom, making well-balanced menus, and managing servants. Am college-bred woman, Christian, and would chaperon or travel. Best of references given and required. 4,588, Outlook.

PROTESTANT lady seeks position as housekeeper or companion. Ample experience, highest references. 4,597, Outlook.

Teachers and Governesses

GOVERNESS or tutor, graduate Massachusetts Kindergarten School. Understands German, music; willing to travel. Excellent reference. 4,576, Outlook.

LADY desires position for her North German governess. Speaks French. Thoroughly understands physical care of children. Address 29 W. 85th St., New York City.

MISCELLANEOUS

PUBLIC school teacher, Richmond Hill, would board, send to school, and tutor evenings one child. 4,586, Outlook.

WOMAN's club papers written, programs outlined. Mrs. Brown, 503 State Street, Springfield, Mass.

SHAKESPEARE Revival! Played the game "A Study of Shakespeare," inspired by the best authorities. Price 50c. cents. The Shakespeare Club, Camden, Maine.

WANTED—To know of a friend willing to send church papers to a shut-in. Episcopalian. 4,602, Outlook.

PRIVATE family in Greenwich, Conn., wishes to board two children. Exceptional environment. Public and private schools easily accessible. 4,599, Outlook.

ENGLISH lady and children, ages 5 and 3, would share cozy home with woman of refinement. North shore Long Island, 35 minutes from New York, 5 minutes from station. Address 4,591, Outlook.